

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BANGKOK 7 AUG

## Dhanabalan Arrives

BK061240 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 6 (AFP) -- Hanoi is not prepared to discuss a solution to the Cambodian problem with the non-communist states in Southeast Asia, Singaporean Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said in Bangkok this morning. Mr Dhanabalan was talking at Don Muang airport on his arrival here for the special one-day session of foreign ministers in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to be held tomorrow in the Thai capital. The foreign ministers of the other ASEAN countries -- Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines -- are due to arrive in Bangkok today for the meeting.

In a hard-hitting statement, the Singaporean diplomat referred to Vietnam's attitude on Cambodia as "inflexible", and said that no amount of talking would change it. "Vietnam has not yet come to a point where it is prepared to negotiate a political settlement in Cambodia", he said. "The situation in Cambodia is the main point of difference between Hanoi and the ASEAN, and Hanoi has shown that it is not prepared to discuss a solution to the Cambodian problem".

Mr Dhanabalan said in spite of efforts by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to give the impression that his country is flexible, there has been no change in the Vietnamese position. He said that Mr Thach had made it clear during his visit to ASEAN countries last month that there will be no withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia until China signs a non-aggression pact with Vietnam. "Vietnam is prepared at a regional conference to discuss any other regional matters, but they will not talk about Cambodia", Mr Dhanabalan said.

The Singaporean foreign minister reiterated the ASEAN stand that Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Cambodia, and that the Cambodian people must be allowed the right to choose their own government. He said that the Cambodian issue would be discussed at tomorrow's meeting, which would be to finalise ASEAN's strategy at the U.N. General Assembly starting next month. "We have persuaded other countries not to give aid to Vietnam while she has this militant attitude, and we will continue to call on countries in the U.N. to support Cambodia with humanitarian aid", he said. He added that any aid funnelled to the newly-formed Cambodian coalition government made up of former head of state Norodom Sihanouk, ex-Premier Son Sann and the ousted Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge would not necessarily go to the Khmer Rouge, the only viable guerrilla force in Cambodia.

Talking about the alleged threats to ASEAN, Mr Dhanabalan said that the Vietnamese foreign minister had issued a warning to the ASEAN countries. He said that along with China, ASEAN was interfering in the internal affairs of the Indochinese states. He said that China had Maoist parties in the region, and told me that Vietnam could do the same thing. He warned that if ASEAN did not accept the situation in Cambodia, there would be danger for us, Mr Dhanabalan said.

## Mokhtar, Ghazali Arrive

BK061300 Hong Kong AFP in English 1118 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 6 (AFP) -- There is no real change in Vietnam's objective of keeping its troops in Cambodia, the foreign ministers of Indonesia and Malaysia said today in Bangkok. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia and Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie of Malaysia arrived together in Bangkok this afternoon for tomorrow's special one-day meeting of the foreign ministers of the five countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN -- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

"Vietnam feels that the only way to preserve its own security is to continue to occupy Kampuchea," Mr Ghazali said on arrival at Don Muang airport.



"But it is Hanoi's occupation of Kampuchea that will bring the threat to all of us (in ASEAN), both from the Soviet Union and China." He said that during the recent visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to Malaysia, Mr. Thach had reiterated that Vietnam would consider a total withdrawal of troops if the threat from China was removed. He added: "With China's involvement with local revolutionary forces (in ASEAN countries), Vietnam thinks that if they bring in the 'bogy' of the Chinese, we in ASEAN would feel much more sympathetic with the idea of a China threat." He said that what Vietnam meant was the threat of subversion internally by China, not direct aggression from Beijing.

"I told Mr. Thach that if Vietnamese troops leave Kampuchean soil, a neutral Kampuchea under (former head of state Prince Norodom) Sihanouk would free Vietnam from subversion." Asked if the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge should be dropped from the newly-formed Cambodian coalition, Mr. Ghazali said that it was for the Khmer people themselves to make that decision, not ASEAN, in spite of the fact that many Western countries disapproved of the regime. "We do not link approval with recognition," he said. The Khmer Rouge, ousted from Phnom Penh in January 1979, is still recognised by the United Nations as the legal representative of Cambodia.

Both foreign ministers said that in spite of Mr. Thach's recent visit to three ASEAN countries, "there is no real change in the objective of Vietnam to stay in Kampuchea". Mr. Mokhtar said that although Mr. Thach's visit had not brought any solution to the Cambodian problem closer, it had not been completely useless. "It is a good sign that he came on the planned tour in spite of the formation of the coalition," he said. "There is a need to maintain this dialogue between ASEAN and Vietnam."

#### Press Conference Held

BK071417 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] The five ASEAN foreign ministers gave a joint press conference at the Oriental Hotel this evening on the ASEAN foreign ministers' special session. The session studied the Kampuchean problem and agreed that Vietnam has not changed its attitude and policy on the issue. ASEAN, meanwhile, is firm in its resolution to seek a political settlement to the problem by having all foreign forces pull out of Kampuchea and allowing the Kampuchean people to enjoy the right to self-determination. The session also assessed the result of the visit to Vietnam by the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference of Kampuchea. [sentence as heard] It expressed thanks to the committee for its effort to seek ways to solve the problem.

Asked how the image of the tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea can be improved since it includes a faction unacceptable to others, the ASEAN foreign ministers explained that most UN members gave overwhelming support to Democratic Kampuchea. The new coalition government is made up of three Khmer factions. Prince Sihanouk himself agreed to forget the bitter past of his detention in Kampuchea for the sake of his country's future.

Concerning the meeting's assessment of the Vietnamese foreign minister's visit to ASEAN and some European countries, the meeting considers that the Vietnamese foreign minister's trip was a diplomatic offensive. Vietnam wants to mount its campaign against China by stressing China's threats and its support for communist parties in certain countries. Vietnam also wants to obstruct ASEAN's efforts to seek a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue. There is nothing new in Vietnam's proposals.

Asked whether there is any hope for a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea, the foreign ministers said the formation of the tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea is a means towards a political solution to the problem.

## BANGKOK POST Report

BK080755 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Aug pp 1, 3

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers concluded yesterday that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visits to three ASEAN countries showed no change in Hanoi's policy on the Kampuchean problem. In their turn, they reaffirmed ASEAN's stand on the principles of total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and self-determination for the Khmer people under the United Nations General Assembly resolution and International Conference on Kampuchea decisions.

Before he left for home last night, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said he hoped that when Thach visits Jakarta and Manila in October there would be signs of some change.

At a press conference at the end of a one-day meeting, Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie said that Thach had three objectives during his recent tour of Southeast Asia: To mobilise opinion against China, to frustrate ASEAN strategy and to regain Western sympathy. Thach tried to use the so-called "Chinese threat" to exploit the problem created by China in Malaysia and other Southeast Asian countries previously. He tried to use "genocide" by the Khmer Rouge to regain the sympathy of European countries which used to occupy other countries. "It was a diplomatic offensive," Shafie said.

Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo emphasised that what the Khmer Rouge did "is condemned by every ASEAN foreign minister." However, the three factions -- including Prince Norodom Sihanouk, five of whose children were killed and who was imprisoned for three years by the Khmer Rouge -- submerged their animosities to form a coalition government. Now, instead of just the Khmer Rouge, the Democratic Kampuchea Government comprises three nationalist forces. Asked where ASEAN would go from now, General Romulo said: "We are staying where we are, on our principles."

Mokhtar said that steps have been taken to get Prince Sihanouk an invitation to speak at the Non-aligned Conference to be held in Baghdad later this year. It was learned that the ASEAN foreign ministers considered all options open to ASEAN, discussed tactics to implement strategy based on the UN and ICK resolutions, and exchanged views on global problems with particular reference to Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, noted that the ASEAN foreign ministers held their special meeting on the eve of the 15th anniversary of ASEAN. Today is the anniversary of the Bangkok declaration. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi, reading a press statement, reported that an ASEAN task force had been formed and it will undertake a comprehensive review and appraisal of ASEAN cooperation on September 15 in Bangkok. The task force comprises three delegates from each country. It was learned that Thailand's team is headed by former Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Anan Panyarachun.

The foreign ministers "reaffirmed ASEAN's policy to make every effort and to continue with consultations to seek a comprehensive political solution within the framework and principles of the ICK declaration and other relevant UN resolutions, which have been overwhelmingly endorsed by the international community." When a foreign correspondent challenged this statement by saying that the abstentions were votes against Democratic Kampuchea, General Romulo explained how abstentions were used and meant what they were -- abstentions. ACM Sitthi read out voting figures for the past three years to show increasing support for Democratic Kampuchea.

The ASEAN foreign ministers stressed that total Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea and self-determination for the Khmer people "would restore Kampuchea as a free, independent, sovereign and neutral country, and is vital to the establishment of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia."

The ministers "welcomed the Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as a positive step towards the comprehensive political solution." They "urged the international community to render full support to Prince Sihanouk's government."

When asked what was meant by "full support," Shafie said that each government would make its own decision.

On Lebanon, the ministers "expressed their grave concern over the prevailing situation and called for the immediate implementation of the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions."

They also called for "global negotiations."

ACM Sitthi will inform Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, ICK Chairman, of the results of yesterday's ASEAN conference. All Thai embassies were instructed to inform the governments to which they are assigned about the results. The ASEAN foreign ministers are scheduled to meet with Pahr at the UN in New York on September 27. Thai officials commenting on yesterday's meeting said the conference showed solidarity among the ASEAN governments and the clarity of the ASEAN position on Kampuchea.

SUZUKI SAID DETERMINED TO REWRITE TEXTBOOK REVISIONS

OW080530 Tokyo KYODO in English 0515 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Aug 8, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has been determined to rewrite revised descriptions on Japanese history textbooks to calm down the storm in Japanese-Chinese and Japanese-South Korean relations, the ASAHI SHIMBUN reported Sunday. The influential daily newspaper, in a frontpage story, said the prime minister has delivered his intention to Education Minister Heiji Ogawa and has begun preparations to persuade his Liberal-Democratic Party to agree with him.

ASAHI, without making clear its news source, said Suzuki is concerned that anti-Japanese sentiments may flare up in China and South Korea should the textbook controversy be prolonged.

## Suzuki: Issue Soon Resolved

OW081005 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Nagasaki, Aug 8, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said here Sunday the current controversy over textbook revision regarding Japan's wartime record in China will be resolved before his scheduled visit to Beijing in late September.

The prime minister expressed his belief at a news conference following his arrival here to attend the annual memorial service for victims of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki 37 years ago. The rites will be held at the city's Peace Park Monday morning.

Prime Minister Suzuki said his government will deal with the Japan-China dispute over revision of high school book descriptions of the actions of the defunct Imperial Army in China before and during World War II with "sincerity." He expressed the belief that the matter will be settled satisfactorily before "my trip to China" in late September.

He is scheduled to visit Beijing on September 26 on the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Japan May 31-June 5.

"Japan-China friendly relations are now mature," Prime Minister Suzuki said. "I believe (the textbook issue) will be settled satisfactorily if we strive for it with sincerity."

He also indicated that he will call for a special session of the Diet in autumn to deal with administrative reform -- the streamlining of the burgeoning government structure -- measures to prop up the sluggish domestic economy and financial reconstruction.

Asked if his government was prepared to retract textbook terminology of the wartime Japanese "invasion" of China which has been revised to an "advance" touching off the current row with China, the prime minister said the issue has not yet reached such a "concrete" matter.

He said he will tackle the issue with sincerity by listening to views he obtains "through diplomatic and other channels." This apparently meant that he will wait for reports to be brought home by two government officials who flew to Beijing Sunday for a four-day visit.

## Officials Leave for PRC

OW080733 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 8, KYODO -- Two ranking Japanese Government officials left for Beijing Sunday in an attempt to find a breakthrough settlement of the controversy over revision of high school textbook descriptions of Japanese actions in China before and during World War II.



They are Hiroshi Hashimoto, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau, and Hitoshi Osaki, director general of the Science and International Affairs Bureau of the Education Ministry.

They are scheduled to stay in Beijing for four days for talks with Chinese Government officials on textbook revision which has become a bitter diplomatic issue involving Japan, China and South Korea. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's government has also expressed a desire to dispatch officials to Seoul but South Korea has thus far given no official indication of when it can accept them.

Both China and South Korea have officially demanded that Japan delete such expressions as "advance" for "invasion" of the defunct Japanese army into China and "mobilization" for "forced conscription" of Korean workers into Japan.

Hashimoto and Osaki are expected to tell Chinese officials that Japan would make all-out efforts to settle the issue and that friendly relations between Japan and China would remain unchanged. The two men are also likely to explain to the Chinese the Japanese perception of its obligations for the war, its diplomatic stance and the Education Ministry's textbook screening system, and seek Chinese understanding.

#### FTC REFUTES U.S. UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES CHARGE

OW060417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0326 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 6, KYODO -- A U.S. Government official has charged some Japanese trade practices unfairly discriminate against foreign products, officials of the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) said Friday. The officials, who declined to be named, said James Murphy, U.S. assistant trade representative, had met senior officials of the commission, the Japanese watch-dog of trade practices under the antimonopoly law.

Murphy is visiting Japan to lead the U.S. delegation at the four-day Japan-U.S. working-level consultations on the second package of market-opening measures which opened Tuesday.

Murphy, at an unusual meeting with FTC officials, cited some specific examples of alleged unfair trade practices by Japanese firms or government agencies, the officials said. He said Japanese import systems for lumber and petrochemicals may be unfairly discriminating against foreign products and that the Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation, a government agency, also is conducting unfair advertising for U.S.-made tobacco. He also noted there are also some examples of Japanese firms restricting American exports to Japan through equity participation in U.S. export companies, the officials added.

The FTC refuted the charges saying that the specific cases cited by the U.S. official do not necessarily represent unfair import restrictions. But it promised to take measures to correct unfair practices if they are detected, they said. The FTC also emphasized it is making every effort to improve Japan's distribution machinery -- which has been under growing criticism from overseas as a major aspect of protectionism -- as part of the second package of market-opening measures.

Murphy and Japanese FTC officials have agreed to cooperate in the exchange of information, they said.

#### HIGH TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION TALKS WITH U.S. END

OW070757 Tokyo KYODO in English 0507 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 7, KYODO -- Japan and the United States Saturday ended two days of informal but "productive" consultations on expansion of high technology cooperation and promotion of research and development. The meeting focused on semiconductors, micro-processors and communications equipment, according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The Japan-U.S. high technology working group, created earlier this year, held its first formal meeting in Hawaii July 7-9. A MITI official said the informal Tokyo meeting touched on various subjects, including those covered in the Hawaii conference. The working group will hold its second formal meeting sometime in September, he added.

The U.S. delegation, headed by Assistant U.S. Trade Representative James M. Murphy, complained about a slump in the share of U.S. semiconductors in the Japanese market following the entry into the market of local makers. The Japanese group, led by Kengo Ishii, deputy director-general of MITI's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau, insisted this was not the case and pointed to the fluctuating state of the microprocessor market.

The two countries also discussed the discrepancies in the amount of bilateral shipments of semiconductors with the Japanese putting U.S. semiconductor exports to Japan in 1981 at dollar 350 million while the U.S. estimated only dollar 150 million.

But the two countries agreed on the figure for Japan's semiconductors exports to the United States last year, dollar 350 million, a MITI spokesman said. The spokesman said the discrepancies were important in that both countries were nervous about the trade imbalance to be caused by such sensitive products as semiconductors.

#### INDIRA GANDHI CONCLUDES UNOFFICIAL VISIT 6 AUG

OW061141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 6, KYODO -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi left here for home by a special plane Friday evening after ending a two-day unofficial visit. She made her first visit to Japan in 13 years on her way home from the United States.

While in Tokyo she met with her Japanese counterpart Zenko Suzuki, during which she obtained Japan's assurance of its technological and economic cooperation for India's 1980-84 development plan.

#### SUZUKI PLEDGES GREATER EFFORTS FOR WORLD PEACE

OW090719 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Nagasaki, Aug 9, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki marked the 37th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki Monday with concern over growing arms race and a pledge to make greater efforts for peace. He was the first government leader in six years to attend the anniversary ceremony for the 1945 nuclear bombing of this southwestern Japan city.

In a prepared speech, Suzuki said the growing arms race is posing a threat to world peace. But he assured an audience of A-bomb survivors and other citizens that his government will maintain a three-point non-nuclear principle, banning production, possession and introduction of nuclear weapons in Japan.

Suzuki said, "We have been making efforts to bring about permanent world peace on the basis of this principle. Visiting Nagasaki now, I'm newly determined to continue the peace efforts."

The anniversary was held at the Peace Park built at ground zero of the second nuclear holocaust experienced by the Japanese toward the end of World War II.



U.S. GENERAL'S REMARKS ON U.S. FORCES CRITICIZED

SK071122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA) -- Scott, deputy commander of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces," spoke ill of us at a "seminar," blaring that in case of emergency the U.S. forces in South Korea would be promptly involved with war without congressional sanction and the U.S. forces would not be withdrawn from South Korea for the maintenance of peace of the Korean Peninsula.

The signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON says: This sophism of Scott was a war jargon openly revealing the heinous scheme of the U.S. imperialists to keep their aggression troops in South Korea and promptly hurl them on to the battlefields with the provocation of a new war of aggression and attack the northern half of the republic.

"Prompt involvement" and so on trumpeted by the U.S. imperialists, as a matter fact, made it clear that, in case of a war in Korea, the U.S. forces would automatically be involved without congressional approval.

It is shameless of the U.S. imperialists to argue for the "benefit" of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and cry over someone's "provocation" while mumbling about "maintenance of peace."

The U.S. imperialists' talk about "peace" and "provocation" is a deceptive slogan, to all intents and purposes, for justifying their policy of occupation of South Korea and war preparations against the northern half of the republic and an artifice to allay the anti-U.S. opinion growing everywhere in the world.

There has not existed and does not exist "threat of southward invasion" in Korea, and it is known to everyone that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops are present in South Korea to keep hold on South Korea permanently as their colony and invade the northern half of the republic.

With no crafty ruse can the U.S. imperialists conceal (?their heinous) design.

VRPR URGES STRIKES BY WORKERS AT U.S. BASES

SK061015 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Dialogue on "The Need To Have a Correct View of the United States" from "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] [First speaker] To achieve the fatherland's reunification -- the supreme, long cherished desire of the people -- our people should rise up as one in the struggle to force the U.S. forces, the basic obstacle to our national reunification, to withdraw from this land. So, for this struggle, we should have a correct view of the United States.

[Second speaker] Yes, I agree. We should have a correct view on the U.S. forces in South Korea in particular. As we know, the U.S. forces in South Korea are a basic obstacle to national reunification, the ringleader disturbing peace on the Korean Peninsula and the military force backing up the U.S. colonial rule over this land. Therefore, a correct view on the U.S. aggression forces occupying this land becomes a yardstick determining the people's stand on the question of national reunification.

Clamoring -- no matter how sweetly -- about national reunification while speaking no word about the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea is not an attitude of desiring reunification. The point is that we should have a correct view on the U.S. forces in South Korea.

[First speaker] That's right. Only when we have a correct view on the U.S. forces in South Korea can we actively join the anti-U.S. struggle and resolutely struggle under all adverse circumstances.

[Second speaker] That's right. The recently mounting anti-U.S. sentiment among the people along with the slogan "Yankee go home" are an expression of our people's firm will to restore national sovereignty by driving the U.S. forces out of this land. Therefore, our people should not have even the slightest delusion about the U.S. forces occupying South Korea but should have a view and a stand -- a view regarding them as aggressors and marauders.

[First speaker] You are correct. Now, I think that important in the struggle to drive out the U.S. forces in South Korea is to correctly combine all forms of struggle.

[Second speaker] Yes, it is important to properly combine various forms of struggle. As you know, the forms of struggle can include protests, appeals, demonstrations, sit-ins, terror and strikes. In opposing the U.S. forces occupying South Korea we should properly utilize and combine these forms. In other words, it is important to actively and properly combine these forms of struggle if they are found conducive to the struggle opposing the U.S. forces in South Korea. These forms of struggle should be combined in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation and with the intellectual level of the masses. At the same time, through this combination of these forms of struggle we should deal constant blows at the foreign aggressors [words indistinct].

[First speaker] I think it is most important for us to prevent U.S. forces in South Korea from setting feet in this land. [sentence as heard]

[Second speaker] That's right. The patriotic people of all walks of life as well as employees at U.S. military bases should everywhere resolutely refuse to participate in the transportation of war supplies of U.S. forces and in loading and unloading cargo and should strongly oppose frantic war exercises and the expansion of military installations. They should not overlook the barbarous acts committed by the U.S. forces in South Korea, such as acts defaming our people through rape, bloodshed, robbery, and marauding. If our people wage a strong anti-U.S. struggle everywhere there are U.S. forces in South Korea, the latter will be unable to (?withstand this.)

[First speaker] To drive the U.S. forces out of this land and to reunify the divided fatherland, our people should firmly unite under the banner of anti-U.S. independence and struggle on a nationwide scale. This is important.

[Second speaker] That's right. History has never witnessed aggressors withdrawing by themselves from an area they occupied. The struggle to drive out the U.S. forces -- who are the most atrocious and cunning in the world -- in South Korea cannot be achieved with the strength of one or two men or with the strength of one social segment. Therefore, the people of all walks of life should firmly unite and struggle.

[First speaker] Unity is the only weapon of struggle and the key to victory.

[Second speaker] Yes. We can win victory in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle only through the united strength of the people. Therefore, anyone, if he desires national reunification, and if he is concerned about the country's destiny, should firmly unite under the banner of anti-U.S. independence, transcend differences in ideologies and political views, form a strong united national front and unfold a massive joint struggle. If our people firmly unite and wage an anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, the dawn of the fatherland reunification will come without fail.

[First speaker] That's right. We can discuss various other matters to banish U.S. forces from this land. Let us discuss them at some other time. Our people should firmly unite under the anti-U.S. banner for independence and should rise as one in the nation-saving, anti-U.S. struggle to banish U.S. forces from this land and expedite the cause for the fatherland's reunification. Now it is time for us to close. I will see you later. Thank you.

#### U.S. SEEN AS MASTERMIND OF KIM TAE-CHUNG CASE

SK080928 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 8 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 8 August special article: "The U.S. Imperialists Are the Mastermind of the Kim Tae-chung Case"-- KCNA identifies this as a signed commentary]

[Text] Already 9 years have elapsed since the South Korean democratic personage Kim Tae-chung was illegally kidnapped in Tokyo, Japan, by the former dictator.

Kim Tae-chung, who has suffered all sorts of repression under the shackles of the cursed Yusin dictator, remains the victim of the fascist military dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan, languishing unimaginably in his jail cell. He is in a dangerous situation, not knowing when he will die.

Expressing deep concern over the fate of the democratic personage Kim Tae-chung, broad social circles of the world are raising their voices, demanding the immediate release of Kim Tae-chung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The barbarous acts of the South Korean fascist military elements who are evoking indignation from the people of the world are being committed under U.S. protection and control.

As is the case of all the maneuvers being committed by the South Korean fascist military elements, the U.S. imperialists are the mastermind of the act of suppression directed against Kim Tae-chung. The traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique's kidnapping of the democratic personage Kim Tae-chung in Tokyo in broad daylight in the early 1970's was in accordance with a U.S. CIA scenario.

Frightened by the aspiration for democracy and reunification growing among the South Korean people and Kim Tae-chung's political activities abroad following the announcement of the North-South joint communique, the U.S. imperialist aggressors maneuvered to eradicate him and craftily organized a kidnap plot when he arrived in Tokyo from his visit to the United States.

The kidnapping of Kim Tae-chung was a joint international terrorist act which was formulated by the U.S. CIA and executed by South Korea's puppet Central Intelligence Agency with the Japanese reactionaries' tacit approval.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique's suppression of Kim Tae-chung is being committed at the order of the United States. Following the October incident, the people's aspiration and demand for social democratization and peaceful reunification rapidly grew in South Korea, deepening the crisis facing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. By establishing a fascist military dictatorial system more wicked than the Yusin dictatorship in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists schemed to overcome the weak colonial rule's crisis. The biggest obstacle facing the U.S. imperialists in their scheme were democratic personages such as Kim Tae-chung and the brave advance of the people of all walks of life who aspired to democracy and reunification.

It was for the eradication of such obstacles hindering their scheme to establish a fascist military dictatorship that the U.S. imperialists had Wickham, commander of U.S. forces in South Korea, order the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligan group to obliterate the forces aspiring for democracy and reunification in the 17 May fascist violence.



At the orders of his master, the Chon Tu-hwan ring surrounded Kim Tae-chung's house by mobilizing some 70 martial law army troops on the evening of 17 May, 1980, and committed fascist acts of arresting Kim Tae-chung, who was in his pajamas in his study, and taking him to prison. Thus, the Kim Tae-chung case originated by the former dictator in the early 1970's took on a new twist with the political scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan hooligan clique in the 1980's.

Since Kim Tae-chung was placed in a cellar of the puppet security command, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique has committed vicious acts of sentencing him to capital punishment on charges of so-called sedition, violation of anticommunist laws, national security laws and martial law decrees -- fabricating preposterous charges after subjecting him to barbarous torture beyond imagination.

The snare set for Kim Tae-chung by the puppets was in fact ordered by the U.S. imperialists. Clearly, the U.S. imperialists openly supported the fascist clique's acts of fratricide and trampling on human rights by saying that the security of South Korea takes precedence over human rights when the murderous Chon Tu-hwan hooligan group, after covering the city with blood and dead bodies, was engaged in a game of murderous trial against democratic personages such as Kim Tae-chung and patriotic peoples.

Unable to execute their vicious plot to put Kim Tae-chung to death in the face of the strong denunciation and protest of the peace-loving people of the world, the U.S. imperialists, saying that they could appease public opinion at home and abroad and save face only by commuting the death sentence imposed on Kim Tae-chung to a life sentence, ordered the puppets to commute his death sentence.

This was an act designed to save U.S. face before public opinion at home and abroad. Their intention to destroy Kim Tae-chung in his prison cell has not changed.

Facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the mastermind of the Kim Tae-chung case. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists have been expressing regret and concern over the fate of Kim Tae-chung from the beginning, pretending that they had nothing to do with the Kim Tae-chung case and babbling preposterous lies. This is ignominious mockery of all the Korean people and the world's conscience demanding the release of Kim Tae-chung, who is being held without charge.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to appease the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence which is daily growing among the South Korean people and to dodge the protest and denunciation of the world by covering up their nature as the mastermind of the Kim Tae-chung case.

Such tricks of the U.S. imperialists will be exposed in broad daylight.

South Korea is a colony of the U.S. imperialists, and the puppet clique is a perpetrator serving the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists are monopolizing all real power in South Korea, ranging from appointment of puppets to commanding even puppet soldiers. Under such conditions, both the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, nothing but a marionette, would not have been able to fabricate such a big political scheme as the Kim Tae-chung case without the control or approval of the United States.

No matter what kind of tricks they may employ, the U.S. imperialists cannot cover up their vicious nature as the mastermind of the Kim Tae-chung case.

According to recent news reports from South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, not satisfied with its former plan to kill Kim Tae-chung slowly in the prison cell, is now hatching a new plan to hasten his death. With the purpose of poisoning Kim Tae-chung by giving him poisoned food, the murderous clique is reportedly looking for a man capable of executing such a scheme. With a vicious plot to kill Kim Tae-chung by injecting poison under the pretext of treating his illness, the murderous clique is reportedly training a puppet security command agent to conduct medical treatment under cover of a civilian doctor to produce in Kim Tae-chung complications commonly found in men his age.

Such a vicious plot is a joint scheme fabricated by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets. Saying that the U.S. imperialists were regarded as an accomplice in the suppression of Kim Tae-chung just as they were an accomplice in the Kwangju massacre, a Japanese paper wrote that the United States pretends to be criticizing Chon Tu-hwan out of consideration for international opinion, while in fact chortling about murdering Kim Tae-chung. This is no accident.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to suppress and murder democratic personages such as Kim Tae-chung and patriotic and democratic forces and to perpetuate their colonial domination of South Korea cannot be tolerated.

The South Korean people recently have waged a brave anti-U.S. struggle for independence despite brutal suppression. This is an expression of the firm will of the South Korean people, who are determined not to tolerate aggressors trampling on their national pride and sovereignty and the fascist traitors who are devoted to all sorts of treason under the aggressors' protection.

Looking squarely at the reality in South Korea, where the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is advancing, the U.S. imperialists should stop inciting the Chon Tu-hwan ring to fascism, treason and division and leave South Korea, taking along all the weapons of mass destruction without delay.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should release all the political prisoners including Kim Tae-chung without delay and step down from power as is unanimously demanded by the South Korean people.

#### VRPR NOTES U.S.-JAPAN NAVAL EXERCISE TO BEGIN

SK061339 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The United States and Japan are scheming to wage a large-scale joint drill between the U.S. 7th Fleet and Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force on the high seas, beginning 11 August.

A total of 34 naval vessels will participate in the upcoming drill, waging anti-submarine search and attack exercises. It is a criminal war game to be waged on the assumption of an assault on the Korean Peninsula in case of an emergency.

The United States and Japan should stop the criminal war game to be waged on the assumption of an assault on the Korean Peninsula.

#### U.S. DENOUNCED FOR OBJECTING TO NEW LOS TREATY

SK090433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN August 8 carried a signed article headlined "U.S. Imperialists' Scheme To Bar Establishment of New Sea Order."

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are openly refusing to sign the Treaty of the Law of Sea which was adopted in conformity with the will and desire of the world people of broad sections, the article says: This reveals their aim to monopolize and plunder international sea-bed resources. It goes on:

The time has gone never to return when the U.S. imperialists, acting the "monarch" of imperialism, could flout the destiny of the world and freely decide on international problems.

Even capitalist countries and satellite countries, to say nothing of the non-aligned and developing countries, are strongly protesting and denouncing the high-handed act of the U.S. imperialists in refusing to sign the new treaty of the law of sea.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to persist in the old unequal international sea order, ignoring the present reality, they will meet stronger condemnation and rejection from the world people.

#### FIRE AT U.S. BANK SEOUL BRANCH REPORTED

SK082334 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA) -- The Seoul branch of the U.S. Trust Bank burned down on the night of August 7, according to a report.

The fire broke out in an office room of it standing opposite to the puppet city hall in central district, Seoul, at around 2320. Though the puppets made a fuss to extinguish the fire, they could hardly approach the building, because "the fire leaping out of the office room was too furious," said the report.

They were thrown into greater uneasiness and fear by this fire which gutted in 90 minutes the Seoul branch of the U.S. Trust Bank, one of the U.S. imperialists' bases of aggression and plunder situated in the heart of Seoul, at a time when the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people was growing fiercer after the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

The South Korean puppets are raising a hue and cry, saying that it was "a fire of unknown origin."

#### FEELINGS AGAINST CHON, U.S. IN SOUTH'S ARMY NOTED

SK061547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 6 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are desperately trying to strengthen "anti-communist education" and "political and security education" and incite hostile feelings against the northern half of the republic in the puppet army. But, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" in South Korea, the soldiers and junior officers give vent to their grievances and antipathy against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges when they get together.

At a forward unit of the puppet army, when the "political instructor" of the regiment was getting overheated in "anti-communist education with the aid of an actual object," pointing at a "site of fierce battle" in the last war, a few soldiers hindered it by making a noise. This earned them corporal punishment. There are constantly heard from the puppet army soldiers the voices: "We curse the officers and Chon Tu-hwan who got promotion by murdering people," "We must expel the U.S. troops," "Sorry is the sight of the ROK Army freely manipulated by the U.S. commander" and "Detestable is the ROK Army life."

Expressing indignation at the scandals committed by relatives of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's wife, which have been uncovered one after another of late, puppet army soldiers say that they "will not serve as guards of Chongwadae." Noteworthy is it that the anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments ran higher among the soldiers and junior officers of the puppet army with the rumour that "ROK Army" troops would be dispatched to a foreign country, which got afloat after the U.S. defense secretary showed up in South Korea late in March to be closeted with the puppets.



The soldiers denounce the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, saying in unison: "Soldiers are also men. We refuse to be dragged about like dogs by the Yankees."

Some time ago, a sergeant surnamed Kim said indignantly: "I refuse to be sent abroad. The disgrace of dispatch to Vietnam must not be repeated. I will not act a shield for the U.S. troops, selling my conscience for money." Lieutenant Kim, his fellow provincial, expressed sympathy for him.

There are acute antagonism and conflict, mistrust and secret strife between soldiers and officers, between junior and senior officers and between senior officers themselves and, in this gory atmosphere, no one knows what would happen any moment. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself issued a fascist order to "strictly control rumours about the army" and said nervously: "If I be shot, it would be a bullet from one of the army."

#### SIHANOUK LEAVES PYONGYANG FOR BEIJING 7 AUG

SK080919 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 8 (KCNA) -- Samdech Nordodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, left Pyongyang on the morning of August 7 by plane for the People's Republic of China.

Leaving together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame were his aunt Princess Norodom Ket Kanya; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Princess Monique Sihanouk; and others.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk.

They were also farewelled by Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea Sam Sann, Indonesian Ambassador J. Kusumaharja Junjuran, Egyptian Ambassador Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd as-Salam, Romanian Ambassador Constantin Iftodi, Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy He Zhangming and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Yugoslav Embassy Baljkas Dragutin.

#### FURTHER REACTION TO JAPAN TEXTBOOK REVISION

##### NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK070624 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 6 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 7 August commentary: "Revelation of Reinvasion Design"]

[Text] In response to public opinion at home and abroad that demands the correction of badly revised textbooks, a high-ranking officer of the Japanese Ministry of Education said: We have no intention of rectifying the contents of the textbooks. We will not do that.

The Japanese Ministry of Education is, after all planning to use the textbooks, in which the history of invasion triggered by the Japanese imperialists in the past against Korea and other countries of Asia is completely distorted and forged in primary and high schools.

As has been exposed, the Japanese Ministry of Education embellished and whitewashed the outrageous aggression on, plunder of and the atrocious colonial rule over Korea. It described the robbery of our country's diplomatic right and its right of domestic administration as the transference through the conclusion of the treaty; the plunder of land on a large scale under the name of land survey merely as work for confirming the land ownership; the 1 March movement -- our people's mass uprising -- as a riot; and the forcible draft of our youths and middle-aged for use as cannon-fodder and dirt-cheap labor force as voluntary participation in war. This is an intolerable national insult to our people, a wanton distortion of history and a challenge to sacred education.

The Japanese Ministry of Education also distorted and forged the history of invasion of other countries of Asia. The acts of the Japanese reactionaries are being strongly denounced by the world's peoples as well as our people. Voices demanding the correction of badly revised textbooks are rising in many parts of Asia.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese reactionaries, impudently ignoring public opinion at home and abroad, are justifying their acts of distortion instead of admitting their distortion and forgery. Only those who harbor dark designs can commit such an act. The Japanese reactionaries' invariable wild desires are to militarize Japan, resume the road of overseas aggression, attain their reinvasion of South Korea and realize their old dream of forming the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The revision of textbooks is a part of maneuvers to realize such wild desires.

By lauding the blood-soaked past history of aggression of the Japanese imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries seek to cover up their crimes, justify their reinvasion maneuvers and lay an ideological foothold for realizing their militarist aggressive ambition by inculcating a militarist spirit in the mind of the younger generation. This did not begin yesterday or today.

It is well known that the Japanese reactionaries have had their people sing again war chants that once rang loudly at the places where invasion and slaughter were committed, have had them follow the exploits of those who died during the aggressive war and have had films extolling their aggressive war performed. The play of revising textbooks is nothing but an extension of such maneuvers.

The revision of textbooks is fraught with much greater danger in that it is timed to coincide with the arms buildup and acceleration of open war preparations by the Japanese reactionaries and in that its object is the younger generation. In compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are beeing up their armed forces. By recently endorsing the 5-year plan for increasing armed forces, the Japanese Government embarked upon the road toward becoming a big military power. It is hushing up legislative measures legalizing the dispatch of its Self-Defense Forces abroad and is preparing to enact law for contingency requisitioning of personnel and materiel for fighting a war. It is not difficult to guess what the consequences would be of a revival of the Samurai spirit of the past days, days when they invaded and plundered Korea and other Asian countries, nor what they would be of a massive buildup of military strength.

The Japanese reactionaries are trying to convert Japan into a militarist aggressive country, running counter to the aspirations of the Japanese people and the world's peace-loving people, and striving to realize their wild desire for expanding abroad. This is one of the reasons why the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to imbue the new generation with the militarist aggressive idea.

The Japanese people are demanding democracy and peace, opposing aggression and war. Many countries in the world are watching Japanese penetration into them and opposing it.

History cannot be changed no matter who may distort and forge it. The Japanese reactionaries should stop the play of revising textbooks, apologize for their aggressive acts in the past and no longer seek the way of militarist expansionism.

#### MINJU CHOSON Criticism

SK071118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the revision of textbooks by the Japanese Ministry of Education, MINJU CHOSON today says:

In distorting and forging history the Japanese authorities seek to beautify the policy of aggression in the past days and justify their militarization policy and manoeuvres of overseas aggression today. They must correctly record the aggressive crimes perpetrated against Korea, it demands.

A signed commentary of the paper titled "Shameless Distortion of History" reads in part: The distortion and forgery of history by the Japanese authorities is intended to beautify the policy of aggression in the past days and justify their militarization policy and overseas aggression manoeuvres today. By revising textbooks with a distorted history, the Japanese authorities seek to instill the militarist idea of aggression into the younger generation and thus make ideological preparations for carrying into practice their reinvasion scheme in Korea and Asia and, furthermore, realize their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" at any cost.

The Japanese authorities must promptly discontinue such foolish acts as writing textbooks with forged history and correctly describe their aggressive crimes in Korea.

This time they distorted and forged not only the history of Korea but also the history of the aggression on China and Southeast Asia.

Such act of the Japanese authorities is sharply denounced not only by the Korean people but also by the world progressive public circles and the Japanese people.

If they persist in the forged history, failing to lend an ear to fair opinion of the world, they will be held fully responsible for all consequences arising from this.

#### PYONGYANG SINMUN Commentary

SK072259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA) — If the Japanese authorities do not want to repeat the aggressive crimes and errors of the past days, they must not distort history, but record the historical facts as they are, so that the people and the younger generations may draw a lesson from them, says PYONGYANG SINMUN today in its commentary captioned "History Can Never Be Forged."

The author of the commentary notes that the revision of textbooks by the Japanese reactionaries in which historical facts are shamelessly distorted has become a target of scathing criticism and denunciation of the Korean people, the progressive public opinion of the world and the Japanese people.

The revision of textbooks by the Japanese authorities, he says, is a shameless distortion of historical facts about the aggression on our country by the Japanese imperialists and the immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings imposed by them upon our people in the past; it is an intolerable insult to our people and a crafty ruse to beautify the Japanese imperialists' aggression and colonial rule over Korea.

The Japanese authorities' attempt to arbitrarily distort stark historical facts recognized by the world can never be tolerated.

Not much penetration is needed to see the aim of the Japanese authorities in distorting and forging hard historical facts in the newly revised history textbooks. By teaching a forged history to the rising generation to which Japanese imperialists' crime-woven history, the history of their aggression, is unknown, they seek to embellish the aggressive policy and criminal acts of the Japanese imperialists in the past period and inculcate the militarist aggressive idea into their minds.

Through this they try to justify their aggressive theory of "common destiny of Japan and South Korea" and make ideological preparations for realising their reinvasion design on South Korea and, furthermore, their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere". This is eloquently proved by the fact that the Japanese authorities also distort this time the history of the Japanese imperialists' aggression on China and Southeast Asian countries, beside that on our country. The revision of textbooks by the Japanese authorities distorting and revising history once again reveals to the world that their militarist aggressive design has not changed, but is being revived in a new form.

But the forgers of history are seriously mistaken. Historical facts are never erased, even though they are distorted.

However wantonly the forgers of history may distort it, the historical facts will remain as they are to denounce their crimes.

#### Chongnyon Letter to Minister

SK090430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 6 (KNS-KCNA) -- Delegates of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon), including Yi Si-ku, director of the Education Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, called at the Japanese Ministry of Education on the morning of August 3 and handed a letter to the minister of education demanding a correct description of the historic facts about the Japanese imperialists' aggression and colonial rule over Korea in textbooks of Japan.

Noting that the sanction of the textbooks by the Japanese Ministry of Education did not merely involve a modification of phrases or a change of expression, but involved grave problems trampling underfoot the dignity of the Korean nation and impairing mutual understanding and friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples, the letter said: Such forgery of history can never be tolerated by the Koreans in Japan, the immediate sufferers from the barbaric colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

The attempt of the Japanese Ministry of Education to distort and conceal stark historic facts is an intolerable insult to the Korean people.

We cannot construe such sanction of textbooks by the Japanese Ministry of Education otherwise but an act motivated by the intention to justify the Japanese imperialists' aggression and colonial rule over Korea and incite the militarist idea among the youth and children for an ideological preparation to stage a comeback to Korea.

We sternly protest against such act of the Japanese Ministry of Education, regarding it as an expression of the unfriendly policy toward the Korean people and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The letter demanded that the record about Korea in overall textbooks of Japan including the description about the Japanese imperialists' aggression and colonial rule over Korea be correctly written on the basis of historic facts.



FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

SK090756 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 9 (YONHAP) -- South Korea would consider granting the entry of an official Japanese delegation to clarify the distortion of Korea-related facts in Japanese high school textbooks only after Japan decides to correct the distortion, a senior government official said Monday. The official, however, denied Japanese press reports that Japan has again proposed to send its officials to explain the controversial rewriting of the history textbooks.

On Friday, Seoul turned down a request by the Japanese Government for admission of an official Japanese delegation to explain the case, saying that Japan has made no commitment to redress the errors in question.

Meanwhile, the government has instructed the Korean Embassy in Tokyo to protest the statement reportedly made by Yukiyasu Matsuno, Japan's state minister in charge of the National Land Agency, in which Matsuno referred to An Chung-kin, a Korean independence fighter who assassinated Hirobumi Ito, Japan's prime mover of Korea's annexation to Japan in 1910, out of patriotic motivation, as an "assassin."

Japanese Rightists Viewed

SK061214 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by TONG-A ILBO Tokyo correspondent Hong In-kon: "Anti-Korea Demonstration by Ultra-Rightist Group in Japan"]

[Excerpts] Cars running in downtown Tokyo loudly broadcasting military songs of the Japanese imperialist era through loudspeakers installed on every corner of their roofs are often seen. These propaganda cars often appear at buildings of leftist parties and groups including the Japanese Communist Party, the Japanese Socialist Party and Japanese Teachers Union, and diplomatic missions of communist states, including the Soviet Embassy. The cars are in the van of rightist propaganda by broadcasting anticommunist speeches. Strangely, such a car appeared in front of our embassy on the afternoon of 4 August. The aim was to denounce our country for demanding rectification of the distortion of facts on Korea in the Japanese textbooks.

The appearance of this car in front of our embassy could mean something more than a simple denunciation of Korea by a rightist group; this could mean the collapse of the former scheme in which a faction of Japanese "hawks" was none other than the "pro-Korea" faction or the faction "well-versed" in the Korean situation.

The Japanese rightist groups which give priority to an anticommunist line strongly supported Korea. Everyone considered this as very natural. They have envied Korea for the fullness of its anticommunist consciousness, while they were displeased with and furious at socialist forces within Japan. Their displeasure, above all, over the Japanese textbooks was great. They unhesitatingly called the textbooks the "Marxist-Leninist" textbooks.

With such a background, the Japanese textbooks began changing this year. However, they not only excluded Marxism-Leninism from the textbooks, but also attempted to include the idea of Japanese national supremacy. This showed that Japan's anticommunism has not remained anticommunism per se but has taken on the nature of ultranationalism.

A pro-Korea Japanese dietman said that he understands the significance of Korea's complaint and protest against Japanese textbooks.

He stressed, however, that if Korea gets excited over the issue of Japanese textbooks, as is the case today, those rejoicing over this will be none other than North Korea, Chongnyon -- North Korea's righthand group -- the Japanese Communist Party, the Japanese Socialist Party and the Japanese Teachers Union, which have connections with North Korea. In other words, Korea's protest against Japanese textbooks is not desirable for those jointly pursuing anticommunism. Other personages of the pro-Korea faction and the faction well-versed in the Korean situation have a similar idea. They seemed to ignore the fact that our national dignity and truth of history are as important as anticommunism, just as the idea of Japanese national supremacy is more important than anticommunism in Japan.

We may have to face the bitter experience of betrayal in that the "comrades" whom we regarded as the most reliable friends among many other Japanese friends are the back-stage manipulators of the textbook distortion.

#### KYONGHYANG SINMUN Urges Unity

SK071002 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 5 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Let Us Face It With National Unity and Force of Independence -- The Way to Rectify Japan's Prejudice and Distortions"]

[Excerpts] We consider it a timely and appropriate step that the government -- while maintaining a firm position on Japan's distortions about Korea in its history textbooks -- has conveyed to the Japanese Government a memorandum calling for "quick and concrete steps for the correction of the distortions."

The Japanese Government, even though it has been fully aware of the Korean's rage, has considered the distortions in the textbooks an internal affair. Such an insulting attitude toward us by the Japanese Government stems, we think, from the Japanese people's deep-rooted contempt of Korea. And furthermore, Japanese scorn toward Korea has now turned to a kind of arrogance, making the Japanese think they do not have to show repentance for the horrible crimes committed against the Korean people. Such an unremorseful attitude was the cause of the distortions about Korea in the history textbooks and made the Japanese Government arrogantly and insincerely reject our call for correction of the distortions.

We can say that Japan's arrogant attitude toward Korea implies a likelihood of Japan's repetition of the crimes against Korea. If this is the case, the frequent remarks about neighborly and friendly good-will relations and so forth which the Japanese Government authorities make these days are nothing but empty words. In actuality, the past history between Korea and Japan and the hard feelings which the peoples of the two countries have for each other make friendly good-will relations between the two countries difficult.

If Japan has no desire for true friendly relations with Korea, we have nothing to say. But, in any case, if Japan, due to reality, attaches even a little importance to friendly relations with Korea, Japan's efforts for friendship are necessary and, in this regard, the sentiment of scorn of Korea should be eliminated, starting with the government. Today's Korea is not that of the past. Japan must realize that Korea will not sacrifice national honor for such things as economic cooperation.

What is most important is that, should the Japanese Government continue to be insincere on the issue, the Korean Government must not hesitate to seek firm followup measures, including reevaluation of ROK-Japan relations. At the same time, it must not be oversensitive about the impact which the textbook issue will have on economic negotiations between the countries.



If worst comes to worst, we may say that our nation has survived for the past 5,000 years without economic cooperation with Japan. Furthermore, when the prevailing national sentiment against Japan is fully concentrated, we will be able to cope with the present economic difficulties without a \$4-billion loan from Japan.

As for what the citizens should do, the people must unite on this issue involving a foreign nation. Pushing the government with extreme slogans is not enough. The people must keep step with the government, which is adopting a firm position on the issue. They must render full support to the government. They must prepare spiritually and materially for the deterioration of ROK-Japan relations.

At the same time, we must clearly realize that our weakness is the basic cause of Japan's insult to us and, thus, we must exert utmost pan-national efforts for independent nourishment of national strength.

#### REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRENCH MINISTER CHEYSSON

##### Arrival, Dinner Remarks

SK080004 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 6 Aug 82 p 2

[From the column: "Tidbits"]

[Text] Surrounded by the reporters at the airport VIP room, Claude Cheysson, French foreign minister, who had flown into Korea at 1840 on the afternoon of 5 August on Korea Air Lines, answered reporters' questions for about 15 minutes on the alleged French move toward recognizing North Korea.

As soon as he had taken a seat in the airport's VIP room, reporters asked him to comment on foreign news reports that claim Minister Cheysson's visit is to notify Korea of the French decision to recognize North Korea. He said: "The French Government has made no such decision. Even if it has made a decision, would I inform you reporters about it before I notified the Korean Government?" He thus avoided answering clearly.

When repeatedly asked if "he would discuss with the Korean Government the issue of recognizing North Korea during his stay in Korea," Minister Cheysson replied that he "would discuss any issues the Korean Government wants to discuss." He said: Part of my purpose in visiting Korea is to pave the ground between the two countries for Jobert, minister of state for foreign trade, who is scheduled to visit Korea in September. As expected, Minister Cheysson showed interest in economic problems.

The welcome dinner for the French foreign minister arranged by Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok on the evening of 5 August at the foreign minister's official residence lasted longer than usual, until 2300. According to one dinner guest, Cheysson said: I have come to Korea to listen to more Koreans and learn from them. This guest said he found that Minister Cheysson knew surprisingly little about the North-South issue, so he explained to Cheysson the reality of the North-South situation. After the explanation, Cheysson revised his speech, saying: It is my belief that the question of the division of Korea will be settled only by the Korean people themselves through dialogue and France will make every effort possible to this end.

Introducing (Nouaville), chief of Asian Affairs at the French Foreign Ministry who had accompanied Cheysson, as pro-ROK, Minister Cheysson reportedly said: This opportunity will serve as a good chance for us to understand Korea.

## 6 Aug Press Conference

SK061250 Seoul YONHAP in English 1202 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug, 6 (YONHAP) -- French President Francois Mitterand will visit South Korea next year, the date of the visit to be decided later through diplomatic channels, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson announced here Friday.

Speaking at a news conference on the eve of his departure following a two-day official visit, Cheysson said he did not raise the issue of France's possible recognition of North Korea with Korean officials, although they discussed the Korean question in general. He called the division of the Korean Peninsula "abnormal and dangerous", and said: "Reunification of the Korean Peninsula is a question Koreans themselves should decide." But he said: "If we can help and if we are requested to do so, we will certainly be pleased to lend our assistance."

He voiced a hope for increased economic cooperation between France and South Korea, citing a host of areas in which French industry is interested, including transportation equipment such as the fast-speed train (TGV), a communications satellite for the 1988 Seoul Olympics, and a liquified natural gas terminal. Cheysson, a former commissioner of the European Economic Community (EEC), noted that Korean-French economic cooperation should be viewed from the angle of Korean-EEC cooperation, and said he would arrange a meeting between the South Korean foreign minister and EEC member nations.

In response to persistent queries by reporters about whether he specifically raised the issue of possible French recognition of Pyongyang, he said: "It is out of the question that we would make a decision which would risk an upset in the balance of power and affect the security situation on the Korean Peninsula." Diplomatic observers interpreted his statement as a strong indication that France would review its announced position to someday recognize North Korea, in an effort not to damage its growing cooperative ties with South Korea.

Cheysson, who met with President Chon Tu-hwan, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok during his stay here, will leave for New Delhi Saturday.

## 'N. Korea Card' Threat Viewed

SK070900 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 6 Aug 82 p 2

["Reporter's View" column: "North Korea Card"]

[Excerpts] The atmosphere at Kimpo International Airport when French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrived on 5 July was strange. At the airport, it is customary that visitors, with spontaneous smiles, exchange greetings with the South Korean foreign minister who has invited them, and reporters put forth pro forma questions about the purpose of the visit and so forth. However, on the day of Cheysson's arrival, there was no such protocol. As soon as he was seated, the reporters hurriedly carried out an assault of questions on him about French recognition of North Korea, and all present were keenly interested in every word of his answers. It was such a tense and grave atmosphere that even the veteran 30-year diplomat looked perplexed for a while.

Needless to say, it was the so-called "North Korea card" that created such an awkward atmosphere in which to meet the foreign minister of a traditional ally. Among the diplomatic difficulties which South Korea suffers because of the nation's division, what bothers it most is the North Korea card which the so-called friendly nations threaten to use.

It is well known that Japan has continued to diplomatically threaten South Korea by showing the card whenever the need arises on its part.

It is the Japanese who, on the one hand, continue the friendly rhetoric about neighborly relations and so forth and, on the other, always seek maneuvers to put their Korean counterpart in negotiations in a predicament, with the North Korea card hidden under the negotiating table.

The case of France, of course, is different because the recognition of North Korea was the pledge of the Socialist Party's election campaign and the present French system is one seeking socialist ideology. However, playing with the question of North Korea, no matter whether by France or Japan, upsets the balance among the diplomatic supporters surrounding the Korean Peninsula and eventually jeopardizes South Korea's security. In this regard, the French and Japanese dealings with the question of North Korea together constitute an element of common menace to South Korea.

Depending on the situation, different things are sought by showing the card. However, it is commonplace that economic issues are normally involved when playing of the card is threatened. The word "economic cooperation", which is very frequently mentioned during French Foreign Minister Cheysson's visit, can be interpreted in this context. All in all, we can say that the time has come for us to review our difficult diplomatic circumstances, in which we have to deal with the question of economic cooperation and the North Korea card.

#### CURB LOAN FIGURES RECEIVE JAIL SENTENCES

SK090346 Seoul YONHAP in English 0314 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 9 (YONHAP) -- The two masterminds of the biggest curb money market scandal in South Korea's history were sentenced to the maximum 15 years in prison Monday as requested by the prosecution on charges of fraud and violation of the foreign currency regulation law.

The so-called "queen" of Korea's private money market, Chang Yong-cha, and her husband Yi Chol-hui, former vice director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, were also fined one million U.S. dollars and 13 million Japanese yen by the Seoul District Criminal Court.

Former president of the state-run Korea Mining Promotion Corp., Yi Kyu-kwang, who allegedly used his influence to aid the couple, was sentenced to four years in prison, a year shorter than the prosecution's recommendation, and fined 100 million won on charges of violating a special law which imposes a heavy penalty on certain offenses, including the acceptance of bribes. Former presidents of the Choheung Bank, Yim Chae-su and the Commercial Bank of Korea, Kong Tuk-chong were sentenced to seven and four years in prison, respectively, on charges of breach of trust concerning duties and receipt of bribes in breach of trust concerning duties. The two former bank presidents were demanded ten and seven years in prison by the prosecution.

The court sentenced former president of the Ilssin Steel Co., Cho Chang-kyun to three years in prison and former president of the Kongyung Construction Co., Pyun Kang-wu to five years on charges of breach of trust concerning duties and other offenses. The other 25 defendants charged in connection with the case were found guilty and face sentences ranging from 500,000 won fine to four years in prison.

Defense Lawyer Mun Sang-ik for Chang Yong-cha and Yi Chol-hui said he would appeal the case to a higher court.

COUNCIL OF STATE ISSUES DECREE ON TERRITORIAL WATERS

BK081211 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Aug (SPK) -- The Council of State of the PRK has just promulgated a decree on the limits of the PRK's maritime zones and continental shelf.

The full text of the decree, signed on 31 July by Chairman of the Council of State Heng Samrin, reads:

The chairman of the Council of State, considering that the PRK has full sovereignty and inviolable rights over its territorial waters and its continental shelf;  
Considering that the PRK must watch over its sovereignty, security and national defense toward the sea and ensure the best exploitation of natural resources in its territorial waters and continental shelf in order to serve the national defense and reconstruction efforts and the improvement of the people's living standards;  
Considering the Constitution of the PRK;  
And the Council of Ministers having been informed;  
Has decreed the following:

Article 1

The full and entire sovereignty of the PRK extends beyond its territory and internal waters to a maritime zone adjacent to its coasts and its internal waters, designated by the name of the territorial waters of the PRK.

This sovereignty also extends to the airspace above the territorial waters of the PRK as well as to the seabed and subsoil of these waters.

Article 2

The width of the territorial waters of the PRK is 12 nautical miles (1 nautical mile equaling 1,852 meters) measured from straight baselines, linking the points of the coast and the furthest points of Kampuchea's furthest islands; these baselines are traced along the low-water mark.

These straight baselines are concretely defined in Annex 1 of this decree.

Article 3

The outer limit of the territorial waters of the PRK is a line each point of which is at a distance equal to the width of the territorial waters from the closest point of the baseline.

In the maritime zone between Kach Kut Island and the terminus of the land border between Kampuchea and Thailand, the limit of the territorial water of the PRK follows the dividing line of the maritime waters determined by the historic border stipulated in the Franco-Siamese treaty of 23 March 1907.

Article 4

The contiguous zone of the PRK is a maritime zone located beyond and adjacent to its territorial waters, with a width of 72 nautical miles measured from the outer limit of the territorial waters of the PRK.

In its contiguous zone, the PRK exercises necessary control in order to oversee its security and to prevent and check violations of its customs, fiscal, health and emigration and immigration laws.

Article 5

The exclusive economic zone of the PRK is a maritime zone located beyond its territorial waters and adjacent to the latter. This zone extends to 200 nautical miles measured from the baseline used to measure the width of the territorial waters of the PRK.



The PRK has sovereign rights over the exploration and exploitation and the preservation and management of all organic or inorganic natural resources of the seabed, of its subsoil and of the waters above it and over other activities leading to the exploration and exploitation of its exclusive economic zone.

In its exclusive economic zone, the PRK has exclusive jurisdiction regarding the setting up and use of installations, devices and artificial islands and marine research; and has jurisdiction over the preservation of the marine environment and the control of pollution.

Without prior authorization or agreement by the PRK, foreign ships are forbidden to fish or exploit any natural resources in any form, or to undertake scientific research in the exclusive economic zone of the PRK. When they have obtained prior authorization or agreement, they must conform with the laws and regulations of the PRK concerning fishing, the exploitation of other natural resources and scientific research, and with other regulations relating to them decreed by the PRK, and must strictly carry out all obligations provided in the licenses or the contracts.

#### Article 6

The continental shelf of the PRK comprises the seabed and the subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the territorial waters throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baseline used to measure the width of the territorial waters of the PRK.

The PRK exercises sovereign rights over its continental shelf for the purposes of exploration, exploitation, preservation and management of its natural resources comprising mineral resources and other inorganic or organic resources belonging to sedentary species living on the continental shelf.

The PRK has the exclusive right to regulate the setting up and use of installations, devices and artificial islands or drilling on its continental shelf for the purposes of exploration, exploitation or any other purpose.

All activities carried out by foreigners on the continental shelf of Kampuchea, for whatever end, must be the object of an authorization or an agreement by the PRK Government and conform with the laws and regulations of the PRK.

#### Article 7

The PRK will settle, by means of negotiations with interested states, all problems concerning the maritime zones and continental shelf in a fair and logical manner on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

#### Article 8

The PRK will negotiate and agree with the SRV on the maritime border in the historic waters zone of the two countries fixed in the agreement on the historic waters of the two countries signed on 7 July 1982 in line with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the two states signed on 18 February 1979.

#### Article 9

All provisions contrary to this decree are purely and simply abrogated.

#### Article 10

The minister of national defense, the minister of interior and the ministers concerned are charged, each in his proper field, with the implementation of this decree.

## Annex 1

## The Baseline Retained for the Limitation of the Territorial Waters of the PRK

The baseline retained for the limitation of the territorial waters of the PRK is made up of segments of a line passing successively through the following points, the coordinates of which are expressed in degrees, minutes and tenths of a minute, the longitude being counted from the meridian of Greenwich.

Number	Geographical Place	Latitude (North)	Longitude (East)
1	Border point on low-water mark between Thailand and the PRK according to treaty of 23 March 1907	11° 38' 8"	102° 54' 3"
2	Kack Kusrovie	11° 06' 8"	102° 47' 3"
3	Kack Voar	10° 14' 0"	102° 52' 5"
4	Poulo Wai	09° 55' 5"	102° 53' 2"
5	Point 0 out at sea on the southwest limit of the historic waters of the PRK	According to the agreement of 7 July 1982	

CHEA SIM BATTAMBANG SPEECH ON SUCCESSES ACHIEVED

BK090618 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Speech by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, made at 4 August meeting in Sangke District, Battambang Province -- recorded]

[Text] Battambang, one of our provinces located near the Thai border, is rich in natural resources. In the agricultural field, Battambang Province is the biggest producer of all the provinces in the country. Geographically, Battambang has plenty of natural resources, forests and mountains. It is located near the Tonle Sap Lake and a river running into the lake. It even has valuable minerals, particularly precious stones and diamonds. Its soil is fertile and suitable for growing rice and other crops. Our people in Battambang engage in agriculture, orcharding and fishing. Generations of our people in this province have a tradition of valiant struggle. They took part in the struggles against the French and U.S. imperialists and in the uprising against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. Particularly, generations of our people in Sangke District have a tradition of valiant struggle since time immemorial. This clearly reflects the genuine spirit of patriotism of our people who have actively engaged in the revolutionary movement under the leadership of our party and state.

In the past more than 3 years of our Kampuchean revolution, our Kampuchean people throughout the country, including those liberated from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, have revived and are enjoying a new life under the new regime.

In the past more than 3 years, our party and state has set forth the tasks of national defense and construction as the two main tasks and duties of the Kampuchean revolution and the most important and necessary tasks for our Kampuchean people. After liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- subordinates of the Chinese expansionists -- our Kampuchean state power has returned to the hands of our people. Thus, this state power belongs to the people and must serve the genuine interests of the people. This is why we must defend and maintain this state power and our revolutionary gains forever. Initially, the most important thing we could do was to rehabilitate every aspect of work for national construction. Especially after 7 January 1979 when our people had just been liberated, we faced many large obstacles, especially the problem of food, that we had to solve for our people.



This was the most important problem. Right after liberation, our economy was weak and the amount of food in the hands of our people was very small, while the demand for food among our people throughout the country, including those in Battambang Province, was extremely high. Since we had only a small economy, we faced large obstacles. As food is vital for the people to live on, our party and state had to set up guidelines for rehabilitating the economy, especially in agriculture. The production of rice and other secondary food crops was the most important thing to do to enable our people to have sufficient food to eat.

Therefore, our party and state actively stimulated this movement. Our people and cadres at all levels agreed with this guideline of the party. They then organized production solidarity groups to enable our people to assist each other actively because immediately after the liberation we faced many difficulties left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. Our party and state had to set up guidelines to rebuild our country from zero. Our people had faced all kinds of difficulties, and aside from food, they were in need of shelter, household items and agricultural tools.

Moreover, it was necessary to provide health care for our people throughout the country, including those in Battambang Province. As you all know well, our people suffered untold miseries under the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. Our people were in bad health. Our people in the areas ranging from the western region to Battambang Province were evacuated and forced to live in the mountainous and border areas adjacent to Thailand. They had no food and medicine and were very thin. We could hardly recognize the people who were liberated and sent back to their villages. They were thin and wore only rags. They had no food to eat.

This is to emphasize that in 1979 and in subsequent years, our party, state and cadres at all levels regarded the livelihood of our people as the most important factor. In order to allow our people to enjoy a better life, we must stimulate our people to launch production in accordance with their strengths and to use their labor force actively and promptly to meet the needs of our Kampuchean people throughout the country, including those in Battambang Province. This is the most important thing. Thus, our party, state and cadres at all levels in Battambang Province have made every effort in guiding and stimulating production in all fields, particularly in agriculture and industry, which we must quickly rehabilitate.

We reviewed and summed up the achievements we scored throughout the country as well as in Battambang Province, and found out that every aspect is progressing step by step in accordance with the direction of the rules and regulations of our Kampuchean revolution as well as that of the world revolution. This is because the national construction and defense task cannot be carried out within a day or two, or within a year or two. We must carry out this work in accordance with the rules and regulations of gradual advance. By so saying, we mean to stress that both national construction and defense must depend on the strength of our people who should display their labor force actively and vigorously. By so doing, we will be able to defend and make our country develop rapidly and our Kampuchean revolution will be able to advance through a transitional period toward genuine and authentic socialism.

I would like to inform all you comrades that to build and develop socialism, we need the socialist consciousness of men and of our Kampuchean people throughout the country. This is because national construction and defense must depend on the people's forces. The people are the initiators and builders of revolutionary annals. From its outset, the national liberation struggle has relied on the people. After liberation, the tasks of national defense and construction must also rely on the people's forces.

Realizing this significant and decisive factor, we must stimulate the movement to educate and make the people understand these two important tasks which are the duties of our Kampuchean people throughout the country and all the minority nationals in the northeastern region and elsewhere in the country. Thus, the lines and policies of our party, state and front are to stimulate the masses to have a spirit of patriotism and a sense of love for the people and their class. When our people have a firm spirit of patriotism and consciousness, we will certainly be able to build and defend our country rapidly and firmly. All of this is made possible through the strength of the people.

All the achievements we have recorded in all fields in the past more than 3 years are the outcome of the first stage of our Kampuchean revolution. We are advancing constantly, and our revolution is making even greater achievements in all fields. As a result, the people are enjoying even better living conditions. In the economic and agricultural fields, through the movement to stimulate our people throughout the country to increase production by forming themselves into production solidarity groups to serve as the collective forces, we have gradually improved and stabilized the people's living conditions. This is a success in the economic field over the past more than 3 years. In the field of national defense, we have succeeded in building and strengthening the three categories of our armed forces as well as the police force. They are now growing stronger and are capable of ensuring the defense of the country, the state power and the revolutionary achievements at the forefront. In public health, we have set up hospitals in the central and local areas and health networks from the top to lower levels have become systemized. We have trained public health cadres -- both political and specialized cadres. In the past more than 3 years, our public health cadres have increased both in terms of quantity and quality. We have improved health service for the people.

In education, all the children of our Kampuchean people throughout the country are attending school. We have built the ranks of educational cadres, teaching personnel and teachers. Buddhist monks are also teaching our pupils and students. Up to now, millions of our children are attending school from the first level upward. This is a great success. Similarly, we have achieved success in all other fields.

These achievements in all fields satisfy us and are appropriate to the period of more than 3 years of our revolution. These achievements have been made possible due to the efforts of our party, state and people throughout the country as well as our cadres at all levels. We must also realize that the victories we have scored in the national liberation struggle and the achievements we have made in national defense and construction are also attributable to the support and assistance given us by the fraternal socialist countries, especially the socialist countries in Indochina -- Vietnam and Laos. We have also received active and wholehearted support and assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We have received the support and assistance from various international organizations for the urgent relief of our people and improving their living conditions since 1979. The fraternal socialist countries have continued to support and assist the Kampuchean revolution and our Kampuchean people.

Especially, we must be aware of the support and assistance given us by our neighbors and closest friends, that is, the Vietnamese comrades. The Vietnamese comrades have given us material, moral and physical support and assistance. They have helped us not only in our struggle to liberate ourselves from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, but have helped us over many generations. The Vietnamese armed forces, the Vietnamese volunteers, have helped our Kampuchean revolution morally and physically.

The Vietnamese people have sacrificed their blood and lives and the Vietnamese wives have allowed their husbands to help us in our Kampuchean revolution. This assistance is given according to the sacred request of our Kampuchean people and the treaty of cooperation signed between Kampuchea and Vietnam in 1979.

SPK REFUTES BBC REPORT ON KPRAF KILLING SRV TROOPS

BK080715 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1459 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Aug (SPK) -- The BBC on 6 August broadcast a report according to which eight Vietnamese combatants were killed by KPRAF combatants who afterwards fled into the forest.

SPK is authorized to make a statement completely rejecting this mendacious report. By broadcasting these lies, our enemies try to break the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity which constitutes a factor determining the successes won for the past more than 3 years by the Kampuchean people in toppling the genocidal Pol Pot regime and in rebuilding the country.

The Kampuchean people and army are always imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly with the Vietnamese people and army and these close bonds of solidarity continue to further strengthen in the struggle against the common enemy -- Chinese expansionism in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other forces of reaction.

TEAM DISCOVERS NINE MASS GRAVES IN SVAY RIENG

BK090713 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] With the cooperation of the Svay Rieng Province's Information and Cultural Service and the Kompong Ro District People's Revolutionary Committee, from 23 to 30 July the criminal center's investigation team of the Ministry of Information and Culture discovered nine mass graves -- criminal centers of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- at the former Russei Sanh monastery in Phum Ta Koeng, Prey Thom commune, Kompong Ro District, Svay Rieng Province. So far, the team has found more than 300 skeletons.

According to the local people, under the rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, this village and monastery were used as the biggest detention center and human slaughterhouse in Kompong Ro District. The traitorous clique mustered and barbarously massacred students, professors, intellectuals and innocent people in these areas.

After bringing the skeletons out of the graves, the people and the women's association in Prey Thom commune put them on display in the new Russei Sanh monastery so that national and international public opinion can see this new proof of the evil faces of the Chinese expansionists and their lackeys.

The investigation team is continuing to look for other graves.

VODK SCORES SRV DESTRUCTION OF ANGKOR, URGES PULLOUT

BK080706 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "The World Community Must Press the Vietnamese To Withdraw All Their Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea Immediately To Save and Preserve the Angkor Temples"]

[Summary] The Vietnamese aggressors recently ordered their lackeys in Phnom Penh to make slanderous accusations against Democratic Kampuchea, blaming it for the destruction of the Angkor temples. This is typical of the Vietnamese, who cowardly put the blame on other people while they -- the real culprits -- come out blameless.



In pursuit of their policy to exterminate the Kampuchean people and annex the Kampuchean territory -- as they had done in the past -- do the Vietnamese aggressors really care if the Angkor temples have disappeared? No. The Kampuchean people and the entire world have witnessed the Vietnamese destruction of Kampuchea, its people, its culture, traditions and customs.

At Angkor, the Vietnamese have tried every means to destroy the temples -- symbol of the glorious Kampuchean civilization and the property of all mankind. These temples were plundered by Vietnamese soldiers who were posted in the area.

Many foreign papers have published reports testifying to the destruction of those temples by the Vietnamese. According to refugees and Khmer local officials at Angkor, "the Vietnamese destroyed many Buddha images at Angkor Vat and damaged other sculptures at Angkor Thom. The most serious criminal activities of the Vietnamese were the cutting down of trees around the temples. Many big trees which help to protect the temples were felled and timber was transported to Vietnam."

From 1976 to 1978, Democratic Kampuchea invited many foreign guests to visit the Angkor temples. "Among those were the heads of state of Burma, Romania and Laos; leaders and ministers of China, Yugoslavia, Thailand and Malaysia; diplomats accredited to Democratic Kampuchea from Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Switzerland, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Romania, Egypt, Iraq, Pakistan, Malaysia, Burma, Japan, China, Korea, Albania, Tanzania, Laos, Mali, Senegal, Vietnam, Guinea and Tunisia; government trade and cultural delegations from Singapore, Yugoslavia, Romania, Algeria, China, Korea and Thailand; and representatives of political parties and mass organizations from Austria, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, the United States and Japan." And in December 1978, four planeloads of tourists from Bangkok also visited the temples.

The world could see then that the Angkor temples were in good shape but they suffered under the Vietnamese who, through plunder and neglect, have been destroying these temples.

"This is why, in order to carry out the restoration of Angkor and thus save it, the Vietnamese must withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, restore peace there and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without any outside interference. We appeal to all peace and justice-loving countries, the United Nations and UNESCO to press the Vietnamese to withdraw immediately all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, according to the UN General Assemblies' resolutions, in order to quickly save Angkor -- a cultural and artistic property representing the glorious civilization of the Kampuchean nation and people and a precious property of all mankind.

#### BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE WORK -- Phnom Pehn, 7 Aug (SPK) -- The biannual meeting of the Ministry of Posts and Communications ended its work on Phnom Penh on 5 August in the presence of Assistant Ministers Kim Seap and Can Chim. On his report Kim Seap said the transportation service moved 155,190 tons of goods to Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kandal, Kompong Speu and Kompong Thom Provinces and the northeastern provinces. Passenger traffic reached 550,310. The dockers of Phnom Penh and Kompong Som ports loaded or unloaded more than 86,970 tons of rice, rice seeds, chemical fertilizers, cotton rubber and so on. Forty-two kilometers of routes were repaired and bridges with a total span of 790 meters were restored or built. Two hundred and three trucks and cars, 17 train cars, 13 ships and 60 locomotives were returned to service. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 7 Aug 82 BK]



RADIO ON HAIG RESIGNATION, SHULTZ APPOINTMENT

BK081516 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Feature article: "Alexander Haig's Resignation"]

[Text] Dear listeners, there is no doubt that the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will lead to a more aggressive foreign policy which may even disregard the interests of some of the foremost allies of the United States. Haig's abrupt resignation came 18 months after a major struggle between Haig and other White House advisers took place over control of U.S. foreign policy. Even though the reason behind Haig's resignation is not clear, the promotion of William Clark, national security adviser and a close aide of Reagan, to be the administration's spokesman on foreign policy convinced Haig that his position was hopeless.

Clark had only joined the Reagan administration early this year as Haig's assistant when Richard Allen, himself an archrival of Haig, resigned. As a close friend of Reagan when he was governor of California, Clark became one of the president's influential advisers in addition to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Michael Deaver, Edwin Meese and James Baker. It is widely known that Clark, Weinberger and other advisers encouraged Reagan to increase economic sanctions against the Soviet Union in order to disrupt the construction of a gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Europe.

Even though Haig did not approve of the gas pipeline construction project, he realized that the European countries had already made up their minds to proceed with the construction schedule. He knew that any economic sanctions which would disrupt the project could only lead to unnecessary conflict with close U.S. allies in Europe. Apparently Haig's decisions about the gas pipeline construction project in Europe and his unconditional support for Israel in the Lebanese crisis prompted him to resign. His resignation was accepted by Reagan.

However, for us, there is no difference between Haig and the White House with regard to U.S. policy. If there is any difference between Haig and the California clique at all, it is only about how much consideration they should give to the opinions of their European allies when they draft U.S. foreign policy. When George Shultz becomes U.S. secretary of state, the influence of the California clique will be boosted. Shultz said that the United States should pay more attention to proposals made by several Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia which has close ties with the Bechtel Company with which Shultz himself was closely associated. The appointment of Shultz as secretary of state indicated that the warmongering foreign policy of the White House will become even more aggressive in the coming months, thus aggravating conflicts between the United States and its close allies.

RADIO HAILS SOVIET MATERIAL, SPIRITUAL ASSISTANCE

BK080450 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Feature article: "Soviet Assistance Constitutes an Encouragement for the LPDR People"]

[Text] In compliance with the treaty of all-round and permanent cooperation between the party, government and people of the LPDR and those of the Soviet Union, loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union have always strengthened their profound friendship and solidarity.

While the Lao people were facing the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists during the past 20 years, the fraternal Soviet people stood side by side with the Lao people and assisted the latter's national salvation struggle until it was victorious.

In addition to giving material and spiritual encouragement, the Soviet people themselves shared weal and woe with the Lao people during their national-democratic revolution. Soviet aviation experts and members of the Soviet mass media also took part in activities in the Lao liberated zone. During the liberation of Phathi, Sam Neua and the Plain of Jars in Xieng Khouang Province, some Soviet comrades, dressed in the LPLA uniform, stayed close to the battlefronts to collect news of victories won by the Lao army and people for dissemination to the world's people. While the U.S. Air Force was escalating its bombing and strafing of the Lao liberated zone, some Soviet correspondents, such as (Ivan Shedov), (Dobokhai), and (Mikhail Ilivskiy) shared their daily living with their Lao comrades-in-arms.

After the war ended, the LPDR emerged. Laos has been given the honor of joining the socialist community. Under the leadership of the LPRP Central Committee -- a Marxist-Leninist party headed by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, the Lao people throughout the country have been guided to take the path of socialism and to implement the immediate and long-term political strategy contained in a resolution adopted by the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau -- that is, to defend the country and fulfill socialist transformation and socialist construction in Laos.

However, the new and old enemies of Laos have become more arrogant and cruel. They are the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with other reactionary forces to sabotage and destroy Laos' cause of socialist construction and transformation, sabotage the special solidarity among the three Indochinese nations and spoil the all-round and permanent cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union and between Laos and other fraternal socialist countries.

In the implementation of the treaty signed early in 1976 between Laos and the Soviet Union on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet party, government and people have given unconditional material and spiritual assistance to the Lao people, government and people. Many Soviet experts and communists have volunteered to work in the LPDR in accordance with the Lao people's aspirations for the cause of socialist construction and transformation in Laos. Today, such aspirations have become greater in width and depth, because the Lao revolution is a scientific socialist revolution.

The Soviet Union has assisted in completing the construction of many projects in Laos, such as the construction of the Nam Neun bridge, Hospital No. 1, an oil depot, a Sputnik ground satellite station, a huge auto repair shop, the Tha Ngon agricultural machinery repair shop, the Pak Ngeum dam, a vocational school, Route No. 9 and other projects.

In implementing the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress, the Lao communists and people throughout the country will do everything to strengthen their all-round and permanent cooperation and solidarity with the Soviet people, other fraternal socialist countries and the peace-loving people throughout the world in order to prevent and check a nuclear war, conventional wars or psychological wars unleashed by the imperialists and the international reactionaries.

The Soviet Union deserves to be called a reliable friend of the Lao people, the iron-like fortress of the socialist camp and the birthplace of the world revolution.

The Lao people are overwhelmingly grateful for this tremendous assistance. The Lao and Soviet peoples will continue their all-round and permanent cooperation forever and ensure that friendly relations blossom continuously.

LEADERS RECEIVE NEW, OUTGOING ENVOYS

## New Turkish Ambassador

BK051436 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 5 (KPL) -- The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Turkey to Laos, Reha Aytaman, on August 4th presented credentials to President Souphanouvong at the presidential palace.

President Souphanouvong, on this occasion, wished the new ambassador to successfully fulfill his noble diplomatic duties in strengthening relations between Laos and Turkey. Ambassador Reha Aytaman, having presented credentials, conveyed the best wishes of the Turkish president to Souphanouvong.

The discussion between the two personalities took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship. The acting foreign minister, Khamphai Boupha, was also on hand.

## Indonesian Envoy Departs

BK091158 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 9 (OANA-KPL) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Indonesia to Laos, Pujo Prasetyo, on August 7, bid farewell to President Souphanouvong after having accomplished his mission here.

President Souphanouvong had a friendly and cordial discussion with the ambassador in which he thanked the ambassador for his contributions to the strengthening of the diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Laos. He also wishes the ambassador to successfully accomplish his new mission and a safe trip home.

## Outgoing Polish Envoy

BK071025 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 7 (KPL) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Poland to Laos, Marek Czurylo, upon termination of his diplomatic mission, on August 5, bid farewell to Premier Kaysone Phomvihane.

Premier Kaysone Phomvihane, in a cordial discussion with the Polish diplomat, thanked the ambassador's efforts in enhancing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Laos and Poland. The Lao premier also seized the opportunity to congratulate the Polish people over the anti-revolutionary victory and their success in normalizing social life in Poland. K. Phomvihane finally wished the ambassador success in his new mission.

Marek Czurylo, on this occasion, expressed his gratitude to the Lao party and government for having provided him with facilities to fulfill his mission here.

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATION DELEGATION TO USSR -- Vientiane, July 23 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Communication, Public Works and Transport Ministry led by its deputy minister, Seun Phetsanghan, on July 21 left here for Moscow. The delegation is to attend the 2nd conference of the Lao-Soviet road construction team which is being held in Moscow on July 22. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 23 Jul 82 BK]

SRV SALT TO CHAMPASSAK -- Vientiane, July 31 (OANA/KPL) -- The Vietnamese Nghia Binh Province recently sent another batch of 110 tons of salt to the southern Lao Champassak Province. With this new batch of salt, the assistance of this Vietnamese province to Champassak amounts to 200 tons. The mutual cooperation and assistance agreement has been signed between the two sister provinces. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 31 Jul 82 BK]

OFFICIAL DENIES THAI ROLE IN FORMATION OF CGDK

BK061323 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Director General of the Information Department Chet Sucharitkun, in his capacity as the Foreign Ministry's spokesman, and his deputy, Chaowalit Khongsarit, this morning jointly denied criticism by mass media and some people that the Foreign Ministry was behind the formation of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] in Thailand. Chet said:

[Begin recording] I am not here to give an interview. I merely want to talk frankly with you newsmen. The first issue deals with criticism by some newspapers and some people on the formation of the CGDK, saying that we or the Foreign Ministry have allowed the three Khmer factions to form their coalition government in Thailand. The Foreign Ministry denies this accusation. We have never allowed leaders of the three Khmer factions to use Thai territory as the place to declare the formation of their government. You mass media representatives must have known that Prince Sihanouk and the leaders of the other two Kampuchean factions traveled to Kampuchea on three occasions. A Japanese television correspondent and other journalists witnessed their journey. They even filmed and took photos of the Kampuchean leaders' activities inside Kampuchea. They have also witnessed how the Kampuchean people welcomed Prince Sihanouk. Leaders of the three factions held a series of meetings inside Kampuchea prior to the formation of the coalition government. The Democratic Kampuchean radio also announced the formation of the coalition government on Sunday. I cannot remember the exact date. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry wishes to deny once again the accusation that it had masterminded the formation of the CGDK in Thailand.

Another issue is the accusation by foreign mass media that Democratic Kampuchean troops are on Thai soil or use Thai soil. We wish to deny that there are Democratic Kampuchean troops using Thai soil to fight the foreign occupying forces in Kampuchea. There is nothing secret along the Thai border with Kampuchea. Foreign mass media personnel and officials of international organizations often visit the border areas. A large number of officials of international organizations are stationed there. The chairman of the UN Ad Hoc Committee on Kampuchea, Ambassador Sarre of Senegal, and his party recently inspected the situation along the border. If Thailand allows Democratic Kampuchean soldiers to use Thai soil, these people would have seen them. The Foreign Ministry wishes to deny this accusation too.

Regarding criticism on the formation of the CGDK and Thailand's policy, I would like to tell you that the implementation of foreign policy is a complicated matter. Every country keeps how it implements its foreign policy on certain issues secret for national security reasons. No country can make public how it will implement its foreign policy in all aspects. I beg your sympathy. Sometimes, we are unable to inform you in advance on what the Foreign Ministry will do. However, the Foreign Ministry reaffirms that it has not forbidden any person to criticize or express his opinion on the implementation of its foreign policy. We have never prevented anyone from expressing his view if he is sincere. I would like to reiterate here that the Foreign Ministry has never thought of preventing anyone from expressing his view or criticizing its foreign policy. The Foreign Ministry, however, detests criticism that is aimed at personal affairs because each individual has his own pride. The foreign minister once said in the Parliament that if he made a mistake in implementing foreign policy, he would have to consider resignation. He made it clear on several occasions that if he caused damage to the country, he would consider resignation. Therefore, those who complained that the Foreign Ministry has gagged them or sent Special Branch police officers to prevent them from talking must have misunderstood something. The Foreign Ministry never did that.



I wish to stress here that the implementation of foreign policy is to secure Thailand's stability and lies within the framework of the government's policy statement presented earlier to the Parliament.

Touching on the formation of the CGDK, no country has so far opposed this matter. Nearly all of the foreign leaders who came to Thailand have agreed with the decision made by the patriotic leaders of the Kampuchean people in their joint struggle against the foreign aggression and occupation of Kampuchea. [end recording]

#### AUSTRALIA'S SINCLAIR SUPPORTS ASEAN ON KAMPUCHEA

BK071311 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Australian Defense Minister Ian Sinclair said he supports ASEAN's principle on the coalition of the three Kampuchean factions but he was not supposed to make any comment on the matter before consulting with his government. The Australian defense minister held a press conference at the Oriental Hotel this morning before leaving Thailand.

He said he supports ASEAN's efforts on the coalition of the three Kampuchean factions. He was against Vietnam's interference in Kampuchea and Vietnam's opposition to UN resolutions. He noted that although the Australian Government does not recognize Democratic Kampuchea, neither does it support the Heng Samrin regime. He said the government, the opposition and the people of Australia very much dislike the Pol Pot government for its genocidal crimes against the Kampuchean people.

Commenting on the role of China and the USSR in this region, Sinclair said China showed a positive attitude toward the building of stability in the region. On the contrary, the Soviet Union is trying to expand its influence and interference in the region. He disapproved of the Soviet moves. Sinclair said there is an indication that the Soviet Union is establishing a permanent military foothold in the region. He cited the Soviet use of Danang base in Vietnam as an example.

The Australian defense minister stated during the press conference that his current tour is to show Australia's support for ASEAN's foreign policy and self-defense. The Australian Government, he said, has adopted military cooperation programs with the countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific in the form of bilateral cooperation based on the priority needs of those countries, on the transfer of technology and technical know-how, as well as spare parts. There are several activities under the Thai-Australian project, including the training and exchange of officials. Australia has also provided Thailand with 28.25 million baht for the purchase of 20 Nomad aircraft from Australia by the Thai Air Force.

#### NATION REVIEW REPORTS ON CPT CONGRESS, DISUNITY

BK050235 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Provincial leaders in Udon Thani, led by provincial Secretary General "Comrade Thung" and provincial committee member Comrade Yut, alias Suwit Niamsa, of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) have defected enmasse with their followers after the completion of the CPT's "Fourth Congress" which elected pro-Chinese leader Prasit Taphianthong as the new secretary general, according to government intelligence sources. The outcome of the "fourth party congress" recently served to irk major CPT groups in the northeast and south, the sources said.

The completion of the party caucus, which took place in three separate meetings in three regions and ended up with the newly-elected 25-member Central Committee electing the new party secretary general and the Politburo in north of Nan Province, was announced on Monday by a CPT spokesman through the CPT-run "VOICE OF THE PEOPLE OF THAILAND" news agency.

The party spokesman's statement provided few specific details about the controversial line of analysing the Thai society, but obviously stood firm with the Maoist strategy of using the armed struggle in the rural areas to "strangle" the "urban areas".

"The fourth congress agreed that the party must persevere in strengthening the jungle-based armed struggle and coordinate it with other forms of struggle, including political and economic campaigns....," the spokesman, whose identity is still not known, said in the "first statement about the fourth congress."

The party spokesman also described the atmosphere of the party congress as "being conducted in a united, enthusiastic and serious mood" and said details of the results of the caucus will be made public in later statements. However, an authoritative source who has been closely monitoring CPT development said the results are still fundamentally unchanged on the three major problems of the nature of the Thai society, the party strategy, and the party heavy's dependence on China. The usually reliable source also quoted intelligence reports as saying that the final results of the party Central Committee meeting were contrary to those of the meetings in the northeast and the south.

About 55 representatives of party branches nationwide met separately in the north, the northeast and the south as the first phase of the party congress in March and April this year. The meetings in the northeast and the south resolved that the "correct nature" of the Thai society was "capitalistic" and the economy is still dependent on "imperialism" with "negligible feudal influence" instead of a "semi-colonial, semifeudalism" as formerly held, according to informed sources.

The two regional meetings also passed a set of resolutions on its relations with other communist movements. They are:

1. The party will diversify its sources of assistance from foreign communist movements.
2. The party will reestablish its relations with the communist movements in the Indo-chinese countries.
3. The party will refrain from attacking the Soviet Union which has been the arch enemy of Beijing, according reliable sources.

The three separate meetings concluded their sessions by nominating the new party Central Committee in three separate lists which was later decided by the former CPT leadership. The newly-elected party Central Committee then convened the final stage of the party congress in northern Nana, where the CPT headquarters is believed to remain, to pick the new party secretary general and the Politburo. Authoritative sources said that, by logical extension, the former pro-Chinese leadership core of the outlawed party had managed to influence the composition of the newly-elected committee to their desire. Nearly 10 former members of the party's Central Committee had died and were replaced while most other former members retained their footholds in the supreme organ of the party, according to another source. However, the lists of the new party Central Committee and the new Politburo are still not known.

The authoritative sources said the majority of representatives from the upper northeastern, lower northeastern, and southern operational zones to the fourth congress were upset and angered by the outcome of the first session of the party Central Committee meeting in Nana, but reactions were still divergent and mixed. The source quoted intelligence reports as saying that the CPT provincial leaders in Udon Thani, led by provincial Secretary General Comrade Thung and provincial committee member Comrade Yut, alias Suwit Niamsa, defected en masse to seek assistance from Laos and Vietnam following the party congress.

About 20 of the estimated 40 provincial committee members of the upper northeastern operational zone were also dissatisfied with the results of the party caucus and were toying with an idea of defecting from the party to form another "neutral party," according to the sources. "As far as we could determine, the dissident leaders do not want to receive aid from Vietnam and Laos lest its image would be tarnished. They will continue to stress self-reliance in its operations," he said.

The other estimated 20 provincial committee members, including regional party Secretary General "Uncle Siam," consists of "neutral elements" and pro-Chinese "diehards," according to the source.

He also quoted another intelligence report as saying that at least three out of the five delegates to the party congress from the lower northeastern operational zone were "extremely disappointed" by the outcome of the crucial party caucus.

Another delegate, secretary general of the operational zone Comrade Chit, who is an "intellectual," was also upset with the fourth congress results, according to the source. He added that the so-called "progressive elements" in the southern operational zone, who were supposedly disillusioned with the caucus, had not taken any action as the military is putting pressure on communist guerrillas in the south. The degree of cracks in the rank and file of the party could still be measured partly from an intelligence report that some pro-Chinese elements harshly criticized the dissident operational zones for "narrow localism."

#### 'FIERCE FIGHTING' ERUPTS BETWEEN CPT, RANGERS

BK070137 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Nakhon Ratchasima -- Seven Rangers were killed and four others seriously wounded in a fierce fighting between about 65 Rangers and 200 communist insurgents in a deep jungle here Thursday, the army reported yesterday. The army believed that about 20 communist guerrillas were killed and 30 others injured in the clash which took place on a mountain in Khon Buri District here.

The fighting, which lasted about 30 minutes, erupted when the communist guerrillas assaulted the Rangers who were patrolling the communist-infested area. The Rangers, based in Map Kap village in Khon Buri, were ordered to launch a search-and-destroy operation as part of a large-scale military offensive, codenamed "Ari Phai Operation," which was mounted jointly by the First and Second Army Regions on August 1.

Director of the military hospital at Suranari Garrison here, Col Suphot Samphattawanit, said that six Rangers were killed on the spot by boobytraps and fire from communist insurgents. Another died upon his arrival at the hospital. The injured Rangers were receiving treatment at the hospital, according to the hospital director.

First Army Region Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said the ongoing military suppression was aimed at liquidating communist strongholds straddling this northeastern province and neighbouring Prachin Buri. The casualties on the government side have been the heaviest in this province in recent months.

#### CEREMONY MARKS REPATRIATION OF 54 LAO REFUGEES

BK070924 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] On 6 August a ceremony was held in Ubon Ratchathani Province during which 54 Lao refugees were repatriated to their country. The ceremony, held at Chong Mek border pass in Phibun Mangsahan District which is on the Thai border near the LPDR, was presided over by Deputy Provincial Governor Thanasak Yuwabun of Ubon Ratchathani. The group was handed over to Thao (Chanyai), chairman of the Administrative Committee of Champassak Province. The 54 Lao refugees volunteered to return to their homeland to establish a new life.

The voluntary repatriation of Lao refugees has been carried out regularly by Ubon Ratchathani Province. The refugees are sent back in groups of about 50 to 60. The province plans to repatriate all the refugees as soon as possible.



MIA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HONOLULU 6 AUG

OW061544 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 6 -- A delegation of the office in charge of seeking information about personnel missing in the war in Vietnam led by Cu Dinh Ba left here today for a visit to the Joint Casualty Resolution Center and the Central Identification Laboratory in Honolulu at the invitation of the U.S. Government.

THACH INTERVIEWED ON SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

BK061114 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Interview by Vietnamese radio and television correspondent with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on his recent tour of Southeast Asia -- recorded, date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Dear comrade, you recently toured some countries. Our cadres and people would like to ask you about the results of this tour. First of all, would you please let them know how have you assessed the results?

[Answer] I recently visited Burma and three of the ASEAN countries. My visit to Burma -- as we had expected -- was very successful since our relations with Burma are very good. I already talked about this visit in an interview with VNA and I don't want to repeat it here. Now I would like to talk about my visits to three ASEAN countries generally. I can say that these visits were a success beyond our own expectations. We had planned to explain the proposals of the three Indochinese foreign ministers' conference in Ho Chi Minh City held in early July 1982 to the leaders of the ASEAN countries and we had expected to persuade them to discontinue their policy of opposing the three Indochinese countries and to start a dialogue. For the past 3 years, we had strived to reach a dialogue without any success and they still opposed us most of the time. The results of my visits were that we have agreed with them on opening and continuing a dialogue between the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries. Our dialogue with them had been held for the first few months of 1980 but were sabotaged later by the forces which usually oppose the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries. At that time, there was a dialogue only between Vietnam and Laos on the one side and Malaysia and Indonesia on the other. Now, the countries which used to pursue a policy of strong opposition, such as Singapore and Thailand, have also engaged in a dialogue with us. We think that this is a great success. The second success is that, previously, they wanted to impose their will on the Indochinese countries, demanding that Indochina meet their interests regardless of Indochina's own interests. Now we all agree that, in resolving the problems arising in the relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, the principle of respecting both sides' legitimate interests must be observed with a bilateral agreement. We therefore think that both sides should agree on an international conference on Southeast Asia.

I discussed four problems with them. First, they are concerned about the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army from Kampuchea. I told them that our concern is the Chinese threat, but that we are ready to meet their interests -- that is, the withdrawal of our troops from Kampuchea. In return, they must think of our interests -- that is, the cessation of threats from China.

The second problem is their concern over the neutralization of Kampuchea, while we stand for the neutralization of Southeast Asia. So these two requests must be met at the same time.

Third, they are concerned about Thailand's security, while we are concerned about the security of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. So both these sides must meet each other's interests.



The fourth problem regards an international conference. The questions of participants, the agenda and the seat and date of the conference must be discussed and agreed upon by both sides. Only thus can an international conference be convened. This means that we can clap with both hands, and not just with one hand as in the case of the UN-sponsored conference. This principle has been agreed upon by the two sides but we have not yet discussed how each specific problem is to be solved.

The third result is that we have approved their request for talks with us on the question of trade relations on a private basis.

All these results, which would lead to the path of dialogue and approval of principles to solve problems, do not mean that all the problems that need to be solved by both sides have been settled. Thus, the results we have obtained in this tour are still limited. Yet to us they are great. Over the past 3 years we have been struggling for a dialogue in spite of the other side's policy of opposing it. Now at least it has agreed upon the path of dialogue. We consider it a success, a very great success, but we think it is necessary to consolidate it because the forces opposing the path of dialogue are still operating to undermine it. Such forces, for instance, include China and some press and ruling circles in Thailand and Singapore.

[Question] The Singapore press recently made much of the so-called Vietnamese threat. What are your views on this matter?

[Answer] I already presented my views on this matter in my interview with VNA. It is obvious that the Singapore press has distorted my statements, showing that it does not have a sense of responsibility on the question of peace and security in Southeast Asia. The press in Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and many other countries is more responsible in this matter. Naturally, the Chinese propaganda apparatus is notorious for its grudging and slanderous attitude.

[Question] We are among those at home who have viewed the results of your Comrade Minister's recent visit to Thailand and found that they were very good and beyond expectations. Could you, Comrade, tell us how you managed to obtain such good results?

[Answer] Before I arrived in Thailand and even on the very morning I met the Thai foreign minister, the Thai press had been feeding back the distorted reports of the Singapore press. Thai political circles had also been pouring out many irresponsible statements. I arrived there with a good-will attitude and clearly explained to them our stand so that they could understand it more correctly. They also expressed a desire to have a dialogue. This shows that what the Thai press had said before did not suit the atmosphere of dialogue and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The results of my visit were beyond expectation because the truth was quite different from what they had anticipated. We should admit that there has been no dialogue between us and Thailand so far. Now that they have realized the failure of their policy of confrontation, they, as far as I think, will adopt a more pragmatic attitude in seeking a dialogue. That is why the unexpected results were obtained.

[Question] As your Comrade Minister's recent visits drew great attention from international public opinion, could you, Comrade, give us your general assessment of public opinion on your recent visits?

[Answer] We all know that there is a struggle in the world today for detente and dialogue and against cold war and confrontation. That is why my recent visits to the various Southeast Asian countries to press for dialogue and to promote peace and stability were widely welcomed by international public opinion -- including the Western press, especially the press in the United States and Southeast Asia -- but not by China, which felt very begrudging.

Everyone knows that China now poses a threat to and is creating trouble for Southeast Asia. It is trying to aggravate the confrontation between the ASEAN bloc and Indochina during my visits -- the visits which were not welcomed by China and a number of newspapers in Singapore and Thailand. Those who did not welcome my visits are small in number. In general, my visits were highly welcomed by public opinion.

[Question] Thank you, Comrade Minister.

LEADERS GREET SINGAPORE ANNIVERSARY 8 AUG

OW081520 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 8 -- Vietnamese leaders today sent their greetings to Singaporean leaders on the 17th independence day of the Republic of Singapore.

In their messages respectively to President Devan Nair and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong expressed their wishes of happiness and prosperity for the Singaporean people and of good health for the Singaporean leaders. The Vietnamese leaders also expressed the wish for further development and consolidation of the friendship between the two countries, in the interest of the Vietnamese and Singaporean peoples, and for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent his greetings to his counterpart Suppiah Dhanabalan.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES OUTGOING GDR AMBASSADOR

OW081608 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 8 -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic, Klaus Zorn, today made a farewell call on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong at the end of his term of office in Vietnam. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial conversation with the ambassador.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR HANOI MEETING

OW071546 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 7 -- Delegations to the meeting of representatives of friendship associations of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Mongolia and the Soviet Union to be held on August 9 have arrived here.

The Lao delegation is led by Ounheuan Phounsa Vath, vice president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association; the Kampuchean delegation by Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence and secretary general of the Kampuchea-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; the Mongolian delegation by Nyambuugiin Ishjants, corresponding member of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, doctor of history, vice-chairman of the Mongolian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and member of the Central Committee of the Mongolia-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; and the Soviet delegation by (Muradian Artour), doctor of history and specialist of the Institute for Research on the Economy of the Socialist System of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

The delegations were welcomed by Nguyen Khanh Toan, member of the U.S.S.R. and G.D.R. Academies of Sciences, vice-president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, chairman of the Commission for Social Sciences and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the meeting; Tran Hoai Nam, secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; and Doan Tran Canh, deputy secretary general of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association. The delegations today visited the provincial capital of Lang Son, where they saw evidence of crimes committed by the Chinese expansionists against the Vietnamese people.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE DELEGATION VISITS USSR

OW090950 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 9 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture led by Vice-Minister Nong Quoc Chan recently paid a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Culture.

During its stay, the delegation had working sessions with officials of the Ministries of Culture of the Soviet Union, the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the autonomous republics of Dagestanskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya, and the autonomous province of Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya. The Vietnamese guests toured various cultural institutions.

In their meeting with Soviet cultural officials, the two sides agreed to further promote the cultural and artistic cooperation between the two countries.

VNA, BAKHTAR SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT 2 AUG

OW061828 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 6 -- An agreement on cooperation between VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY and BAKHTAR News Agency was signed in Kabul on August 2. Signatories were Vietnamese Ambassador to Afghanistan Nguyen Sy Hoat on behalf of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, and Abdul Kazman, director of BAKHTAR News Agency.

Speaking on this occasion, Nguyen Sy Hoat praised the increasing development of the relations between the two countries and thanked the People's Democratic Party, the government and people of Afghanistan for their support to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. He also re-affirmed Vietnam's full support for the just revolutionary cause of Afghanistan.

TRAN DANH TUYEN THANKS JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP BODY

OW071550 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 7 -- Tran Danh Tuyen, president of the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association, has extended the Vietnamese people's sincere thanks to the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association and the Japanese people as a whole for their solidarity with and valuable support for Vietnam in national construction and defence.

Tran Danh Tuyen's message of thanks was sent to Makoto Kandatsu and Yasuo Noritake, respectively president and executive director of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association, in reply to a letter addressed to the Vietnamese people by the 28th congress of the said association.

BRIEFS

LUU QUY KY DIES -- Hanoi, VNA, August 7 -- Luu Quy Ky, general secretary of the Vietnam Journalists Association, died on August 1 while on mission abroad, at the age of 63. Luu Quy Ky was also assistant to the director of the Commission for Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, and vice-president of the International Organisation of Journalists. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0721 7 Aug 82 OW]

AUSTRALIAPRIME MINISTER FRASER VISITS PRC, MEETS LEADERS

For coverage of Prime Minister Fraser's visit to the PRC, including Beijing accounts of a banquet hosted by Zhao Ziyang and a Melbourne Radio account of a 5 August press conference, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 5 & 6 August issues of the China DAILY REPORT.

NORTHERN TERRITORY WANTS U.S. FLEET TO USE DARWIN

BK071003 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] The Northern Territory wants the U.S. aircraft carrier fleet to use Darwin as a base. The territory's chief minister, Mr Everingham, has urged the prime minister to support a move to deploy one of the U.S. carrier groups in Australia in the late 1980's as part of a long-term defense strategy in the Indian Ocean.

PAPUA NEW GUINEAHIGH COMMISSION ANNOUNCES NEW SOMARE CABINET

BK090732 Hong Kong AFP in English 0715 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Canberra, Aug 9 (AFP) -- The Somare government and allocation of portfolios as from today was announced officially here by the Papua New Guinea High Commission.

The reelection of Michael Somare as prime minister has confirmed earlier predictions that he would return to power following his Pangu party's victory in the June 28 general elections and the final split of the 30-month-old five-party coalition government late last month. The ministry is as follows:

Prime minister: Michael Somare

Deputy prime minister and minister for primary industry and national planning office:  
Pius Wingti

Minister for finance: Philip Bouraga

Minister for foreign affairs and trade: Rabbie Namaliu

Minister for justice: Tony Bais

Minister for education: Barry Holloway

Minister for decentralisation: John Nilkare

Minister for labour and employment: Casper Anggua

Minister for works and supply: Pato Kakarya

Minister for health: Martin Tovadek

Minister for defence: Epel Tito

Minister for police: John Kihena

Minister for lands: Bebes Korowaro

Minister for forests: Lucas Waka

Minister for home affairs: Roy Evara

Minister for media: Boyamo Sali

Minister for urban development: Kala Swokin

Minister for correctional services and liquor licensing: Pundia Kange

Minister for culture and tourism: McKenzie Javopa

Minister for state responsible for parliamentary services: Sir Pita Lus

Minister for public utilities: Michael Pondros

Minister for commerce and industry: Karl Stack

Minister for state responsible for public services: Tony Siaguru

Minister for environment and conservation: Halalu Mai

Minister for minerals and energy: Francis Didman

Minister for religion, youth and recreation: Tom Awasa

Speaker of the House: Denis Young.



MALAYSIARADIO ON ASEAN REJECTION OF SRV DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE

BK091222 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A 1-day meeting of the foreign ministers of Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore [as heard] was held in the Thai capital of Bangkok over the weekend. It was held primarily to discuss the proposal made by the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, in his visit to the three ASEAN capitals last month in what political observers had described as a diplomatic offensive in the wake of the newly formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

But all that the visits have achieved is to show that Vietnam is as unwilling as ever to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem. All proposals Mr Thach made have conditions attached to them -- conditions that Vietnam fully knows will not be acceptable to the ASEAN states. It has proposed an international conference of Southeast Asian countries to replace the International Conference on Kampuchea under the auspices of the United Nations. To accept this proposal would mean going back to square one where the International Conference on Kampuchea already provides the framework for working out a solution to the Kampuchean issue. Then there is a proposal that Vietnam would withdraw all its troops only when the Chinese threat is out of the way.

In his talks with his counterparts in the three ASEAN capitals, Mr Thach has also described as an illusion ASEAN's assurance that a new Kampuchea without the Vietnamese presence would be nonaligned. So what all these proposals amount to is that Vietnam, in its diplomatic offensive, has shifted its posture but not the substance of its policies.

ASEAN, however, is still prepared to keep a channel of dialogue open although it has rejected all the proposals made by Mr Thach in his recent visit to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand. At the same time, the foreign ministers of the three ASEAN states agreed in the Bangkok meeting that ASEAN would initiate support for the newly formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea at the forthcoming UN General Assembly next month. Prince Sihanouk, president of the coalition government, will be attending it.

It is expected that with the presence of Prince Sihanouk, there will be even more international support for the coalition government, ending any Vietnamese aspiration that the international body would give its puppet Heng Samrin regime the seat now occupied by the former Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot. Only the Soviet Union and its satellite governments would countervote against giving the seat to the coalition government. And any reservation that few remaining countries may have would now be dispelled by the more representative coalition government of which the Khmer Rouge is just a component.

Another damaging consequence for Vietnam will be further isolation from the world democracies which could help it in its economic recovery. The ASEAN states have already pledged that they would do all they can in this direction once the Kampuchean issue is resolved. It is now up to Vietnam to make the first constructive move that will lead to a solution of the Kampuchean problem.

SINGAPORELEE KUAN YEW PREDICTS DIFFICULT ECONOMIC TIMES AHEAD

BK081533 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] In his National Day message, Mr Lee Kuan Yew warns of troubled times ahead for all countries, including Singapore. The prime minister points out that, of all ASEAN economies, Singapore's is the most exposed. He said in spite of the considerable momentum in growth in our economy, we shall find this year a difficult one.

A cautious assessment by the Ministry of Trade and Industry of 8 percent to 10 percent growth for 1982 made at the time of his New Year message has now been revised to 5 to 7 percent. If the economy in America is very weak, we may end up with less than 5 percent growth this year.

But, Mr Lee says, however difficult things may be, unless a reckless government mismanages our economy, we should never go back to poverty of the 1950's and 1960's. The answer to setbacks is not to wring our hands at our bad luck but to work harder, to improve our work attitude and to increase productivity. We should diversify our economy, upgrade technology in factories and in offices and increase knowledge and skill.

The prime minister says if we are prudent, we can manage our economy and preserve our savings to overcome a prolonged recession and avoid a catastrophe. If we trust to luck and take high risks, we shall be ruined. Singapore can offer a decent life for its 2.4 million people only if its society is well organized, its workers well trained and productive, its government honest, efficient and imaginative.

His deepest concern is how to make the young more conscious of security which is defense against threats to our survival, whether they are external or internal. Our young, from students in schools to full-time national service and those in the reserve must be fit. They must practice their military skills without (?battle) maneuvers and must be prepared to meet any emergency.

In defending how vital the security and stability of our ASEAN neighbors is to us, Mr Lee says: Today it is Thailand which is threatened. Tomorrow, it can be any one of us. Without ASEAN cooperation and solidarity, one by one we can be subverted and manipulated. He says: Once revolution and strife upsets stability, investment, development and prosperity will vanish. We shall all be refugees.

Mr Lee goes on to say that the younger generation of Singaporeans will inherit a much more complex and a much more developed economy which provides 2.4 million people with a standard of living and a quality of life better than most countries in Asia, outside Japan. They will have to defend it. They must be vigorous and bold in taking Singapore up the technological ladder. He reminds Singaporeans that they will grow and prosper only if both the young and old do not ever forget that their destiny depends upon a secure, disciplined, well-governed and a hardworking Singapore.

#### Further Report

BK081632 Hong Kong AFP in English 1241 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Singapore, Aug. 8 (AFP) -- Report by K.S.C. Pillai -- Mr Lee said high interest rates in America threatened to choke off an economic recovery, Europe was openly threatening trade wars and protectionism and Japan had scaled down its growth prospects for this year.

According to a note accompanying the prime minister's speech, Singapore's economy grew by 6.8 percent in the first half of this year, the lowest growth rate since 1976. The major growth areas were transport and communications, financial and business services and construction and trade. Manufacturing was adversely affected by the world recession and declined by 1.2 percent, the first negative growth in seven years. The prime minister noted that Singapore could withstand recession in the United States and Europe for one or two years, but not longer.

The note on economic conditions said that investment commitments for the first half of the year totalled 1,110 million dollars (500 million U.S.), which was about the same as last year. Some 70 percent of this was from foreign investors, mainly for the electrical/electronics, machinery and petroleum refining sectors. Total investment commitments for the year was expected to reach the targeted 1,500 million dollars (700 million U.S.), but tourism slowed down and grew by only 4.5 percent, which was under the targets. External trade was also badly hit, and grew by only 4.6 percent for the first half of this year compared with 12.9 percent for the same period last year.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S ROLE IN SUCCESSION NOTED

## Imelda Appointed to Committee

HK080048 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] President Marcos has appointed the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos and three others to the Executive Committee. The appointments brought to 11 the number of members of the committee. The committee is a constitutional body created in 1981 to assist the president in administering day-to-day government affairs. Also appointed to the committee were Governor Ali Diamporo, representing the Muslim regions; Ambassador Roberto Benedicto, representing the Visayas; and Assemblyman Ronaldo Zamora, representing the youth sector. The appointment of the first lady to the committee was unanimously endorsed last July 25 by the ruling KBL Party during its caucus at Malacanang. Four more members are yet to be appointed to the committee to fill up the prescribed 15 seats.

In a memorandum to Prime Minister Cesar Virata, who is chairman of the Executive Committee, the president said the appointments were made in view of the decision of the ruling party to broaden representation in the policymaking process. In announcing the new appointments, the president emphasized that membership in the committee was not permanent. The understanding regarding this decision, he said, is that this will serve the end of training qualified individuals for national leadership, specially representatives of the younger generation and the women, whose representation in decision and policymaking has so far been underemphasized.

In a talk with newsmen, he said he will ask the members of the Executive Committee to allow the training of young leaders, so that we will have a pool of leaders ready to take over the reins of government at any given time. This training covers the various echelons of leadership and different ranges of age and capabilities in different areas such as foreign affairs, security, economics, political and educational policies.

## Committee's Role Explained

HK090231 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] If the president of the country dies, the Executive Committee, headed by the prime minister, will take over as head of state until a new president is chosen, Adrian Cristobal, presidential spokesman, told yesterday's meeting of the Rotary Club of Manila.

Describing as "unfounded" any apprehension about the issue of presidential succession, Cristobal said the question of who will succeed the president is a "constitutional matter." To prove his point, he quoted Sections 4 and 7 of Article 7 of the Constitution.

Section 4 states that if the president-elect dies or fails to qualify, or if the president has not been chosen, the Executive Committee will take over the powers and duties of the president until a new president is elected. However, if the Batasang Pambansa withdraws its confidence in the prime minister, who heads the Executive Committee, the speaker would act as president until a new president is elected.

Cristobal said that what was contained in the "secret memorandum" the president left with Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fabian Ver, when Mr. Marcos went to Saudi Arabia, was an instruction to the latter to see to it that the provision on succession, namely, Article 7 Sections 4 and 7 of the Constitution, are complied with.

Then, the president cited the armed forces' enviable tradition of complete subordination to civilian authority and the Constitution, Cristobal said.

## Succession Issue 'Premature' .

HK090233 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The rule of succession to the presidency was assured yesterday to allay fears of a "constitutional crisis" in the event something untoward happens to the president.

Speaking before the Rotary Club in Manila, presidential spokesman Adrian Cristobal said the Constitution, as amended, is the bedrock of the government's stability. "A constitutional crisis might have arisen out of the present constitutional if its validity had not been upheld by the Supreme Court," he said. For this reason, Cristobal added, any apprehension about presidential succession is unfounded.

He said the question of who will succeed President Marcos is important but premature. "There is every indication that the ruling party will nominate President Marcos again in 1987." He said it is apparent that anxiety over succession stems from varying considerations about the identity of the probable successor.

He said: "It is not the process or the how, but the who which is the nagging question in some people's minds." "When elections are called, the parties will put up their candidates and very likely, the next president will come from the Kilusang Bagaong Lipunan," Cristobal said.

"As for any unforeseen eventuality, there is the Executive Committee," he said.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST U.S. BASES, NUCLEAR PLANT

HK090205 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Aug 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] More than 300 antinuclear demonstrators demanded yesterday the scrapping of U.S. military bases in the country and a halt to the construction of the Bataan nuclear plant in Morong. They also called for a stop to the race for nuclear weapons and conventional arms in a two-hour rally in front of the U.S. Embassy in Manila yesterday afternoon. The rally, organized by the Nuclear Free Philippines Coalition (NFPC), marked the anniversary of the dropping of a hydrogen bomb by U.S. planes in Hiroshima, Japan.

Former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, 82, NFPC head, said the U.S. bases in the Philippines "constitute a real danger to our national existence." He said that the bases would invite a nuclear attack from America's enemies. The U.S. maintains the Subic naval base, a 7th Fleet repair and logistics center, and Clark air base, home of the 13th U.S. Air Force.

The NFPC, an alliance of 70 groups throughout the country, said in leaflets distributed during the protest action that uranium-fired nuclear plants produce plutonium, a basic ingredient in the making of hydrogen bombs. It said the Morong plant is near Subic and Clark bases where, it claimed, nuclear warheads are stored.

Because of the country's strategic location, the NFPC said, the Reagan administration plans to use it as a base for war maneuvers and logistics in the event of a nuclear war in the Middle East and Northeast Asia. This could happen since the United States wants to protect its political and economic interests in the country, the region, and the world.

A former University of the Philippines professor, Mariflor Parfan, said that the payment for the \$1.9-billion Bataan plant should have gone to the wages of Filipino workers and could have bought homes for the many squatters in the country. Among the other speakers was Endo Yoichi, 34, president of the Tokyo-based Fus-sa Citizens' League for Citizens of Anti-U.S. Imperialism.



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